FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DEPARTURE OF THE HARNETT L'T INFANTRY.

Messrs. Editors: This fine company left for Garysburg to-day, under Capt. Murchison. It is fully equipped, and those who have had an opportunity of knowing, say that no better drilled company has left the State. It is unnecessary to recount the incidents of its departure; it was but another of those sad and touching scenes to which our eyes are daily becoming accustomed.

We are sure that this company will not be a source of shame to Harnett county. Its roll shows that it is not composed of mercenaries, while the personal character of its members presages for it a career of usefulness, efficiency and glory while in the service. Annexed is the roll of the company:

Officers—Kenneth Murchison, Captain; K M McNeill, 1st Lieutenant; R B Smith, 2d; S D Pipkin, 3d; Daniel McDougald, 1st Serg't; John Kelly, 2d; D G Johnson, 3d; A D Cutts, 4th; D E Green, 1st Corporal; J B Honrine, 2d; H B Holland, 3d; D M Sexton, 4th.

Privates—J W Atkins, N M Atkins, S B Arnold, T H Arnold, Calvin Avera, L A Avera, W A Avera, Alex'r Ballard, J M Ballard, Roderick Barnes, T H B Barnes, J W Bayles, J J Bayles, A A Bishop, D R Black, D P Blizzard, J D Blizzard, Bryant Bowden, Greenwood Brown, R D Byrd, C A Canaday, Anderson Clements, J H Colville, J R Colville, W A Colville, S J Douglas, W J Douglas, T G Ellis, T N Falkner, J A Fuquay, Alex Gaskins, Ira Gaskins, W D Gaskins, F M Gilbert, P H Grady, J W Graham, J R Hobbs, Stephen Ham, A D Holland, W H Holmes, D C Hust, J S Hust, L D Hust, W H Hust, J A Johnson, J A Johnson, W A Johnson, W A Johnson, W H Johnson, Jeremiah Jones, F M Jordan, J H Lanier, Calvin Lee, H C McDonald, John McDonald, D A McDougald, John McDougald, H S McLean, Haywood Mason, Alex Matthews, F J Matthews, David Matthews, J B Matthews, Joseph Matthews, Martin Matthews, Stephen Moore, Francis Morrison, William Murphy, James Norden, J A Norden, D J O'Quin, E L O'Quin, W J O'Quin, Ica Parker, Sherwood Patterson, W A Phillips, A S Pipkin, E J Pipkin, J F Reardon, William Roberts, T L Robertson, Jas Rising, Green Sexton, J A Stewart, Cader Smith, W B Smith, G D Spence, B H Wiggins, T B Wiggins, W H Wiggins, W H Wade, William Wade. Total 104.

Affairs in Missouri—Gov. Jackson calls for 50,000 Militia.—We have at length received a telegraphic abstract of the proclamation of Gov. Jackson, of Missouri. It is to be devoutly hoped that this patriotic magistrate may succeed in releasing his State from the tyranny which now crushes her:

"A series of unlooked for and unparalleled indignities have been inflicted upon General Price and the dignity of this Commonwealth, and upon the rights and liberties of its people, by wicked and unprincipled men, professing to act under the authority of the Federal Government. Solemn acts of your Legislature have been nullified; your volunteer soldiers have been arrested; commerce with sister States suppressed; trade with your own fellow citizens subject to the harrassing control of armed soldiery; unoffending and defenceless women and children ruthlessly shot down and murdered, and other unbearable indignities heaped upon your State and yourselves. To this you have submitted with patriotic forbearance, which has only encouraged more daring usurpations. My object has been to preserve peace and avert war from the border.

"With that view, Gen. Price arranged with Gen. Harney. The State government faithfully adhered to the agreement; the Federal Government manifested its disapprobation by the dismissal of Harney, and commenced proceedings utterly hostile to the agreement. Waiving the dignity of Missouri, I solicited an interview with Gen. Lyons, and made propositions more honorable to the Federal Government than to Missouri, that if the Federalists would withdraw I would pledge to disband the militia, forbid the introduction of arms, protect all citizens, regardless of their political opinion, repress all insurrections, and maintain strict neutrality, and if necessary to carry out these pledges would call for Federal assistance. Nothing but a desire to avert the horrors of civil war could have induced these humiliating propositions—these propositions were rejected."

Gov. Jackson calls for 50,000 militia to repel the invaders.

A later telegraphic dispatch informs us that the militia have a battery below the mouth of Osage river, and that the Missourians are collecting at Jefferson City from all quarters. We may look for stirring news from Missouri ere long.

Billy Wilson's Thieves.—This exemplary regiment of Zouaves sailed from New York on Saturday by the steamer Vanderbilt. Their destination has not been positively stated, though it was supposed to be Fortress Monroe. For two or three days previous, the police were busy in looking up the stragglers, who were generally found beastly drunk and brought in on drays. Just as the boat was leaving, a free fight took place, and one thief, who had the delirium tremens, tried to drown himself.

MARRIED,

At the residence of John Manning Esq., at Pittsboro', N. C., by the Rev. R. B. Sutton, on the 4th of June, 1861, THOMAS N. HILL, Esq., of Halifax Co., to Miss LIZZIE E., daughter of the late Dr. Isaac Hall.

On the 2d May, by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Maj. DANIEL J. McEACHERN and Miss PRISCILLA McNEILL, daughter of Alex. and Christian McNeill, deceased, all of Robeson county.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 17th inst., GEORGE PERCY, infant son of D. W. and Mary A. Ayer.

On the 13th inst., in Harnett Co., ARCHIBALD N. JOHNSON, son of Taply and Mary Johnson, aged 23.

In Johnston county, on the 8th inst., of pneumonia, JOHN A. RYALS, in the 37th year of his age.

At Hillsboro', on the 12th inst., KATHARINE JOHNSON, only daughter of Sophia Chester and Josiah Turner, Jr., aged nine months and ten days.

At Tallassee, Ala., June 12th, Mrs. CLARISSA A. ALDEN, wife of Maj. A. Alden, late of Rockfish village, Cumberland County, N. C.

In Wilmington, on the 17th inst., PETER SMITH, Esq., aged 67 years.

On the 18th inst., FRANKLIN, youngest child of Frederick J. and Columbia A. Lord, aged 3 years and 21 days.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1861.

FROM YORKTOWN.—A letter from one of our townsmen of the 13th says, "Some deserters are coming in. Yesterday an exchange of prisoners was proposed. They had only one of ours, for whom we exchanged one, and still have more. This does not look as if the yankees intend hanging the "rebels." They have taken a second thought, finding that two can play at that game. In the church at Bethel they had drawn the figure of a man hanging, and written under it, "the fate of rebels."

None of the letters we had seen up to last evening mention who commanded the section of the Independent company that was ordered by Gen. Magruder (and promptly obeyed the order, as the whole company would have done if the whole had been ordered,) to cross the road and field to meet the Zouaves who were approaching with a design to turn the left flank of our forces. By a letter from an officer, which was shown to us last evening, we learn that this section consisted of about 30, and was led by Lieut. C. B. Cook. Two other sections of about 30 each, were stationed at the batteries on the right. This detachment of the company was ordered to the support of the Hornet's Nest Rifles, because it had been reported to the General, incorrectly, that the latter company was about to give way. The combined force, of the Hornet's Nest Rifles and the Independent company, participated in the repulse of the Zouaves and the killing of their leader which ended the battle.

LATEST.—A letter of the 17th speaks with deep regret of the possible loss of Col. Hill by his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General. The writer adds, "Nothing is going on here but digging. A large body of our troops, (but not N. C.) are down the road again, but on what errand we know not."

Extract from an Officer of one of our Volunteer Companies to a friend in this place, dated 17th June:—

"As regards the number of the enemy killed it cannot be ascertained. We keep finding dead bodies every day in the woods. Yesterday the body of Capt. or Col. Bartlett was found some distance from the battle field where he had crawled and died"

HARPER'S FERRY EVACUATED.—It is ascertained that on Saturday morning last Gen. Johnston withdrew his entire force (said to be 18,000 men) from Harper's Ferry, first destroying the railroad bridges, the public buildings, and 2000 bushels of corn which could not be removed. The machinery in the public buildings had been previously removed to Richmond, where part will be retained, the remainder being on the way to Fayetteville.

The public were taken by surprise by this movement, and of course regret it. But there is full confidence everywhere in the wisdom of the President and the brave and skillful Generals, Lee and Johnston, who have made it. We think it the precursor of a blow in some quarter, of which we may soon hear. Gen. Johnston proceeded to Winchester by railroad, and then, if his destination was Manassas Gap, a march of 16 miles on foot would bring him to another railroad which would take him there. If he was going to Romney, he might there meet Gen. McClellan with 15,000 federal troops.

If the Northern accounts are reliable, there were 40 or 50,000 federal troops on the march to Harper's Ferry, from different points, when it was evacuated.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.—In the Virginia Convention on Monday last, a series of resolutions was submitted by Mr. Tyler, eulogising the gallant Magruder, Hill, and their officers and men, for the recent brilliant victory at Bethel church. Mr. Tyler followed the reading of his resolutions in a speech of great eloquence and force. There was, he said, but one instance on the whole page of history that could be cited as a parallel to the victory at Bethel church—that was the battle and the victory of Buena Vista, where the gallant Davis, now our President, with his Mississippi regiment, and the invincible Bragg, with his grape and cannister, turned the fortune of the day and routed an enemy of about five to one.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE N. C. ARSENAL.—We learn that some of the machinery from Harper's Ferry is now in Wilmington or on the river for this place, and that very soon, in a few days probably, the manufacture of guns, &c. will be commenced here by workmen from Harper's Ferry.

We did not understand what was meant in President Davis's letter to the President of our State Convention, acknowledging the receipt of an Ordinance "vesting in the Confederate States of America jurisdiction of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland." Probably President Davis meant to write, jurisdiction of certain lands (on which the Arsenal is situated) in Fayetteville and county of Cumberland.

RELIGIOUS FEELING IN CAMP.—There has seldom been a regiment mustered into service in any army, composed of such materials as the First North Carolina Volunteers. Its exemplary conduct in the camp, and calmness and courage in battle, are the results of Christian principle. We hear that every good feeling has been strenghtened by the marked interposition of Providence in the late battle. As showing this, we are permitted to copy the following passages from letters of Wm. J. Woodward of the Independent Company to his parents here:—

"We are different men and boys from what we were when we left for Bethel church. The change has been wrought by our battle. I hope the sanctity which prevails in our company may continue, and that we may all be true and devout Christians, praising the Lord for evermore.—*Letter of the 11th.*

On the 14th he writes: Yesterday was a day which made us feel as if we were once more at home. As you are aware it was a day of Fasting and Prayer It was observed throughout the camp. The battle has caused deep conviction to rest upon many a poor sinner, who now takes his Bible and reads, and tries to understand and offers up supplications to our Heavenly Father still to protect and defend us. After regimental drill, our good Colonel, (may the God of battles protect his precious soul,) told us the day must be reverenced. We had a fine discourse about 9 o'clock from Rev. Mr. Yates, in which he alluded to our battle, saying it was one of the greatest victories in history—that Providence had protected us. Nearly all attended the services and it did me good to be there." After speaking of the review, in which about 6000 men were paraded, and the complimentary speech of Gen. Magruder, he says, "The Rev. Mr. Miller of Petersburg delivered a sermon to us at night. We again approached the mercy seat, and with the canopy of Heaven above us, praised the Lord for his goodness towards us in the protection of our lives."

BAD.—The Salisbury Banner (an Ellis paper) learns that the State is paying contractors $4 each for cartridge boxes, which mechanics in all that part of the State are anxious to furnish at $1 50 for the small size and $2 00 to $2 50 for the large. Why didn't they bid for the contract? It was advertised in three papers, for eight or ten days, we believe.

Gen. Magruder is a native of Caroline county, Va.

☞ See Fourth Page.

THE NORTHERN ACCOUNTS.

The Richmond Dispatch of Monday contains several columns of extracts from Northern papers and letters on the battle at Bethel church. They are amusing. The signal defeat is admitted on all hands, though it is said that the official account of Gen. Butler tells a monstrous lie about the numbers killed and wounded. Under date "Washington, June 12th, it is said,—

"Lieut. Butler to day brought the official dispatches of the actual engagement under Gen. Pierce. They do not essentially vary from the published accounts. It is therein stated that of the fourteen Federals killed, eight fell by the hands of their friends, through mistake as heretofore explained, and that the number of wounded is forty-five."

That leaves six as killed by our troops at Bethel church! Gen. Butler overdoes the thing slightly. At least fourteen of his men were buried by ours on the spot, besides it is well known that many dead and wounded were carried off by the enemy. A letter from Old Point, of the 10th (the evening of the battle,) says,—

"It has been ascertained that there were one hundred killed and two hundred wounded. And even now it is thought from the scenes witnessed at Fortress Monroe that the battle was far more sanguinary in its effects than the latter version would indicate. They are still bringing in the killed and wounded by boats and other conveyances, as I close this letter."

The account made up for the Northern Associated Press, and corrected by Gen. Butler before it was allowed to be sent off, admits more than the official account. We extract from it as follows:—

FORTRESS MONROE, June 10.—This has been an exciting and sorrowful day at Old Point Comfort. General Butler having learned that the Confederates were forming an entrenched camp, with strong batteries, at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown road, he deemed it necessary to dislodge them. Accordingly movements were made last night from Fortress Monroe and Newport News. About midnight Col. Duryea's Zouaves and Col. Townsend's Albany regiment crossed the river at Hampton and took up the line of march, the former some two miles in advance of the latter.

At the same time Col. Benedix's Regiment, and detachments of the Vermont and Massachusetts regiments at Newport News moved forward to form a junction with the regiment from Fortress Monroe at Little Bethel, at about four A. M.

Col. Benedix's regiment arrived next, and took a position at the intersection of the roads. Not understanding the signal, the German regiment, in the darkness of the morning, fired upon Col. Townsend's column, marching in close order, and led by Lieut. Butler, with two pieces of artillery. Other accounts say that Col. Townsend's regiment fired first. At all events, the fire of the Albany regiment was harmless, while that of the Germans was fatal, killing one man, and fatally wounding two others, with several slight casualties.

The Albany regiment having fallen back, the Germans discovered from their accoutrements left on the field, that the supposed enemy was a friend. They had in the meantime fired nine rounds with the small arms and a field piece.

The Zouaves hearing the firing, had returned, and fired also upon the Albany boys.

At daybreak Col. Allen's and Col. Carr's regiments moved from the rear of the Fortress to support the main body. The mistake at Little Bethel having been ascertained, the buildings were burned, and a Major, with two prominent Secessionists, named Livey and Whiting, made prisoners.

The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel in the following order, viz: The Zouaves. Col. Benedix, Lt. Col. Washburn, Col. Allen and Col. Carr. At that point the troops found and successively endeavored to take a large masked Confederate battery. The effort was futile, their three small pieces of artillery not being able to cope with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy, according to some accounts numbering thirty.

The Confederate battery was so completely masked that no men could be seen, only the flashes of the guns. There was probably not less than one thousand men behind their sand batteries. A well concentrated movement might have secured the position, but Brigadier General Pierce, who commanded the expedition, appears to have lost his presence of mind, and the Troy Regiment stood an hour exposed to a galling fire.

An order to retreat was at last given, but at that moment Lieut. Greble, of the U. S. Army, and in command of the artillery, was struck by a cannon ball, and instantly killed. He had spiked his gun, and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command.

Captain George W. Wilson, of the Troy Regiment, after the order to retreat, took possession of the gun, and with Quartermaster McArthur brought it off the field, with the body of Lieut. Greble. They brought them to the Fortress this evening.

There are probably twenty-five killed, one hundred wounded. Lieut. Col. Butler deserves the greatest credit for bringing off the killed and wounded. Several of the latter are now in the hospital at the Fortress.

I should have stated that Col. McChesney's regiment formed a reserve Col. Hawkins's regiment moved from Newport News during the day.

Considerable indignation is manifested against Brig. Gen. Pierce.

Another account in the Baltimore Sun, written from Old Point, says that "the Albany regiment soon gave way and ran," when fired on by the Germans, and that 2 were killed and nine wounded.

The Sun learned from a passenger in the boat from Old Point that "the number of killed and wounded was estimated at Fortress Monroe at one thousand at least.

The fire of the Confederates was extraordinarily fatal, and they were so well protected behind their works that nothing was seen of any of them until after the Federal column began their retreat, when some of them mounted on the top of their works. Who was in command of the Confederates was not ascertained, but it was thought that Col. Magruder was there. The guns are said to have been served with great rapidity and unerring aim, not one having missed its mark."

Lieut. Greble, who was killed, was of the regular U. S. Army, artillery, and was quite distinguished for a young man.

The Baltimore American states that Gen. Butler blamed Pierce, Pierce blamed Maj. Winthrop, who was not there to retort; while all, except Butler himself, thinks that he ought to have been there in person. "Both the officers and men of the regiments engaged, as a general thing, are the subjects of very uncomplimentary observations on the part of the regulars, who claim that all the fighting that was done was by the few artillerists who accompanied them. The Federal troops charge that the greater portion of their officers acted very badly, saving themselves by hiding behind the larger trees in the woods. During yesterday (the 11th) no movement took place either at Fortress Monroe, Hampton or Newport News, Butler's command being entirely occupied in grieving over their defeat, and each Regiment endeavoring to shift the disgrace thereof upon the other. The question to be settled among them is not which did the most to prevent defeat—but who were the greatest cowards. All who were not of the party concede to the whole force this latter claim.

On Tuesday two of the wounded died. A passenger by the Georgianna stated that twenty-five Zouaves, besides those known to have been killed and wounded, were still missing. Two who had separated themselves from the regiment in the retreat, came into the Fortress on Tuesday afternoon, but could give no account of their missing comrades.

To give you some idea of the precise aim of the Confederates, a soldier in the front rank had his hand blown off while holding his musket, the barrel of which was completely folded, and the next ball took off his head. The gun barrel was forwarded to your city, to be sent to his relatives in New York. Lieut. Greble's remains are now en route for Philadelphia where his friends reside.

The accounts telegraphed to the New York papers from Washington are rich. For instance: "Our guns silenced all but one of the enemy's." "Our ammunition gave out," "At the time the Zouaves made the charge the rebels commenced flying, but were rallied." "It is certain that the rebels sustained a heavy loss. Our shells burst with excellent effect."

A letter to the N. Y. Tribune from Fortress Monroe, says, at Little Bethel "they come upon the advanced guard of the enemy, defeated them, and drove them back, taking 30 prisoners, including one Lieutenant." At Great Bethel, "our ammunition giving out, we were obliged to fall back, which we did in perfect order." The Tribune does not disguise the defeat at Bethel, but even exaggerates it, to justify a diatribe against Butler. The Tribune says Lincoln had better make peace with the Confederacy at once, if he is not willing to send Generals into Virginia who are up to their work.

A letter to the N. Y. Herald from Newport News, says, "Upon our troops retiring, the enemy burned their works, apparently intending to fall back upon Yorktown,

The Herald says the rebels had constructed an entrenched camp, comprising six batteries of rifled cannon and sixty-eight twelve pound howitzers; and in another place the same paper alludes to the "capture of 12,000 rebels," and shouts joyously—"Butler is evidently the right man in the right place!"

The Philadelphia Ledger complains of Gen. Pierce for attacking "a masked battery with thirty (!!) rifled cannon." The Philadelphia Inquirer contrasts the folly of Lincoln in setting politicians to command his armies, with the wisdom of Davis in taking the regularly trained Majors and Colonels and making Generals of them. Its Washington correspondent writes,—

"The special messenger that arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe, reports that when General Butler heard of the affair at Great Bethel, he exclaimed, "I will have all those rebel batteries before I eat my breakfast to-morrow morning."

The N. Y. Times says, "Our leaders seem to have had neither sense nor science. If the facts be as they appear upon a first presentation, the sooner this brace of Massachusetts barristers (Butler and Pierce,) are dismissed to their special pleadings, replications, and demurrers—the petty warfare of the bar, at which they are expert—the better it will be for the country.

These are interesting specimens of Northern feeling on this occasion, but the following from a N. Y. paper is the richest of all. It was evidently designed to remove from the public mind, by the publication of this monstrous lie, the sting of defeat; for there is no trick to which the New York journals will not descend:

Late and Highly Important—Capture of the Rebel Batteries at Great Bethel by Gen. Butler—One Thousand Rebel Prisoners Taken!

WASHINGTON, June 12—1 A. M.

A special messenger arrived an hour since from Fortress Monroe, bringing the intelligence that Gen. Butler this morning proceeded, with a large reinforcement, to Great Bethel, and after a severe fight, captured their batteries, one of seven, and the masked battery of fourteen guns, and also took one thousand rebel prisoners.

GEN. BUTLER'S REPORT.—The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday publishes the official Report of Gen. Butler of the Battle of Bethel Church, dated the 10th (the day of the battle.) He tells of the fight between the yankees and the Germans, where he says 2 were killed and 8 wounded; that in the battle at Bethel, his enemy had a battery variously estimated at from 15 to 20 pieces; that the federal loss "is very considerable, amounting perhaps to 40 or 50, a quarter part of which was from the unfortunate mistake—to call it by no worse name—of Col. Bendix." In closing, he thus consoles Lincoln with the assurance that the balance is on his side of the "profit and loss" account—he having sacrificed the lives and limbs of only 500 yankees and gained experience:

"I think in the unfortunate combination of circumstances, and the result which we experienced, we have gained more than we have lost. Our troops have learned to have confidence in themselves under fire, the enemy have shown that they will not meet us in the open field, and our officers have learned wherein their organization and drill are inefficient."

Capt. Kirkpatrick reports officially to Gen. Pierce, that the Confederates had from 3000 to 5000 men, a large force of cavalry, 30 pieces of artillery, strongly posted &c., &c. How these yankees do lie! He further reports that "all the forces were rapidly advancing, and everything promised a speedy victory, when we were ordered to fall back. Where this order came from, I do not know."

Col. Allen, of the 1st Regiment N. Y., reports to Gen. Butler, that "from the most reliable information, I am certain there were at least four thousand of the enemy on the ground, with constant reinforcements from Yorktown." What a big scare!

We had nearly forgotten to say, that Butler says that Col. Duryea "surprised and captured a part of an outlying guard of the enemy, consisting of 30 persons, who have been brought in to me." Was there ever a more unblushing falsehood? It is well know that only a single man of ours was captured, and he has been exchanged for one of the prisoners taken by our forces. This "outlying guard" of 30 *persons* (not soldiers) was doubtless some of the women and children and negroes who had fled from the vile wretches who were burning their houses, and robbing and destroying their property.

THE REV. DR. TYNG.—There is an Episcopal Minister in New York of this name—a man of great ability and zeal and of remarkable oratorical powers; but one of the bitterest men in the country, even towards those in his own church who differed from him. His character, and the style of his preaching, as we heard him some years ago, were admirably described by a lady who said she never heard him but he reminded her of the words put in the Duke of Gloucester's mouth by Shakespeare when he stabbed King Henry the Sixth: "Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither." As the Richmond Dispatch says of him, he is a notorious exception to the moderation and wisdom which, in the days of the old Union, marked the counsels of the Episcopal Church North.

Dr. Tyng made a characteristic speech at a recent Bible Society Meeting in New York. Yes, at a Bible Society Meeting. Of the Southern "pirates," he said,

"*He would hang them as quick as he would shoot a mad dog.* [Cheers.] *There was one road to peace, and that was absolute and entire subjugation.* [Cheers.] He did not mean the subjugation of the South, but of the riotous mob which there had control of affairs. The sword of justice was the only pen that could write the final treaty. Who ever saw such an army as had been gathered in our land? *He would not except the rare birds of Billy Wilson's Regiment. He might venture to say of them that their salvation might lie in the very consecration they have made of themselves to their country.* [Cheers.] Twenty-three thousand Bibles had been given to the troops who go to fight for their country; *did anybody believe there were five hundred copies in the army of renegades who are meeting them in the contest?* It would scald and singe their polluted hands. We had every cause to be proud of our army. They are worthy of the Bible. How their names will glisten in glory! One of the noblest results he looked for was a land without a slave upon it. [Cheers.]

How little does this rabid parson know of the truth, or care for it! While we are writing this, a gentleman has come in from the country to see if he can procure small Bibles for an entire company just about to be mustered into the service. And we cannot be far wrong in the estimate that very nearly 500 Bibles or Testaments or Common Prayer Books have been or will be carried to the camp from this town and county alone. We know how many of our townsmen who have gone are professing christians, and we see letters published from nearly every camp giving accounts of regular prayers in the tents of both officers and soldiers.

THE VOTE IN VIRGINIA.—The Governor has issued a Proclamation stating the official vote for secession at 125,950, against it 20,373. Majority 105,577. But from 22 counties the official vote was not received. In these the reported majorities were 2,934 for, and 11,761 against secession. Adding these, the actual majority in the State is 94,750.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—The Delegates to the Confederate Congress were not elected on Wednesday last, the day fixed on for that purpose, the Convention having decided to make the election itself.

Up to Monday night at ½ past 8 o'clock no decision had been made on the question of dissolving or proroguing the Legislature. It had been debated with zeal, bad feeling, and ability. Among the speakers were Judge Ruffin, Mr. Badger, Gov. Graham, Gov. Reid, Judge Biggs, Judge Howard, Mr. Battle of Wake, Mr. Headen, Mr. Leak of Richmond, Mr. Long, Mr. Rayner and Mr. Meares, with doubtless many others on Monday, whose names are not mentioned by the Standard.

Messrs. Ruffin, Badger and Graham concurred on one important point, viz: that the present Legislature has no authority to appoint Senators to the Confederate Congress.

Mr. Rayner said of the present Legislature, that "he did not remember a more unfit body of members having ever convened in the State," that "they were totally unfit to legislate for the State." Mr. Meares defended the Legislature, saying that, "in point of practical ability it was a superior body to this Convention; that the Convention as a body, had more talent and less brains than any legislative body he had ever seen," &c.

On Monday evening an amendment, introduced by Mr. Ellison, of Beaufort, was adopted on its second reading, annulling the resolution by which the Legislature adjourned to meet on the 25th instant.

On Saturday, Mr Venable offered the following:—

Resolved, That this Convention, appreciating the valor and good conduct of the officers and men of the 1st Regiment North Carolina volunteers, do, as a testimony of the same, authorize the said Regiment to inscribe the word "Bethel" upon their banner.

FROM OUR REPORTER.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—TUESDAY, June 18.

Mr Lander presented the certificate of the Sheriff of Mecklenburg of the election of Mr P C Caldwell to the seat made vacant by the resignation of Mr Johnson, appointed Assistant Quarter Master General.

Mr Howard from the committee on military affairs submitted an ordinance to hasten the organization of the 10,000 State troops. And an ordinance to provide for the payment of the Militia while in active service. These lie over.

Mr Batchelor submitted an ordinance for the repeal of the 7th clause of section 4th, article 1st of the State Convention. Lies over.

Mr Gilmer, from the committee on constitutional amendments, reported such a change as will give each County in the State a Delegate in the House of Commons, though it may *not* contain the specified number of inhabitants, and to limit the sessions of the General Assembly to forty days.

Mr Smith of Johnston, from the committee on soldiers' suffrage, reported an ordinance providing for votes to be taken in camp.

Mr Washington, a resolution requiring information of the Adjutant General concerning the number of volunteers accepted, where stationed, by whom commanded and from what counties, to report on or before Friday. Lies over.

Mr Foy, an ordinance directing the Treasurer to settle with the Convention Printer. Lies over.

Mr Davidson, a resolution concerning the registration of State bonds.

The Convention proceeded to the consideration of the ordinance as amended to abrogate and annul the resolution under which the Legislature is to convene on the 25th inst., and the ayes and noes being demanded, the ordinance did not pass, ayes 53, noes 54. The Convention refusing to prorogue, annul or abolish the General Assembly which is to meet on the 25th June 1861.

The ordinance defining treason against the State of North Carolina passed its 2d and 3d readings.

On motion the Convention went into the election of delegates to the Confederate Congress, with the following result:

For the State at Large—George Davis Esq., of Wilmington, and W. W. Avery of Burke.
1st District—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford.
2d District—Hon. Thos. Ruffin, of Wayne.
3d District—T. D. McDowell, of Bladen.
4th District—Hon. A. W. Venable, of Granville.
5th District—Ex-Governor Morehead, of Guilford.
6th District—Hon. R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin.
7th District—Hon. Burton Craige, of Rowan.
8th District—A. E. Davidson of Cherokee.

Mr Biggs moved to proceed to the election of the Board of Claims. Agreed to by unanimous consent.

Some ten or twelve gentlemen were put into nomination, and after three ballotings without an election, the names of the five who had received the highest vote were retained and the Convention balloted the fourth time and elected Messrs. B. F. Moore, of Raleigh, Sam'l F. Phillips, of Chapel Hill, and P. H. Winston Jr., of Bertie.

CAMP JOKES.—It is said that Gen. Magruder, in command at Yorktown, is not a member of the temperance society, and the boys, who are sometimes rather dry, have not failed to discover that fact, and perhaps to speak pretty freely of it sometimes. Among these was private Winship Stedman of this town. On the day after Stedman had performed an act of great gallantry in the scouting party from Bethel Church, he was confounded at a peremptory order to appear before the General, enforced by a section of soldiers. He was unable to decide whether he was to be shot or reprimanded, till he reached the General's tent and was sternly addressed thus: "Private Stedman, I understand that you have said that old Magruder drinks all the liquor in Yorktown, and won't let you have a drop. You shall say so no longer, sir. Walk in and take a drink. I commend you for your bravery."

PRAY DON'T ASK IT.—We publish the following, for the purpose of making a general answer to all such applications:—

"*Editors Fayetteville Observer:—Gentlemen:*—The pressure of the hard times induces me to solicit the subscription of my paper from you without pay in advance. Please send me the Weekly Observer twelve months."

It is indispensable to the existence of newspapers at this time that they go upon the cash system. The pressure which our friend speaks of above, is far greater upon newspapers than upon most other occupations, for the reason that paper must be paid for, and workmen cannot be got upon credit. Every thing necessary to carry on a newspaper is to be had for *cash*. The papers which have not adopted the cash system are falling around us like leaves in autumn. The cash system proved to us to be a very good one, and was generally approved by our subscribers, before the present troubles. It is of vital importance now. If we had not adopted it, we should doubtless have had hundreds more of subscribers than now, and twice as many hundreds *less* of dollars. We cannot think of changing our rule. We cannot afford to do it. And so don't ask it.

The day before we received the above letter, came one respecting a subscriber who had taken the semi-weekly Observer before we adopted the cash system. He had paid for the first year, and now at the end of the five or six other years we are cooly directed to stop his paper, and infer that all that is lost. No, no. Preserve us from any more subscribers on credit.

RIGHT.—We are glad to learn from the Standard that the military authorities have had tables erected at the depot to supply food to the troops passing through Raleigh. This had been done to a considerable extent by citizens of Raleigh; but the State ought long ago to have done it, as authorized by the Legislature.

Patriotism.—It is well known that the ancestors of the late Chief Justice Nash were conspicuous actors in the war of the Revolution, freely shedding their blood to free us from the tyranny of British domination. It appears that patriotic enthusiasm is not yet extinct in the family. We understand that ten of his grand children, and several of his nephews, are now with the Confederate forces, engaged in the same holy cause.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.—THE FEDERALISTS AGAIN ROUTED.

Spencer Hancock, Esq., of Chesterfield Co., who returned to this city yesterday from Fairfax C. H., gives us the following narration of a skirmish which took place on Monday evening, a few miles from that locality. Mr. H. was himself a participant in the affair, and his statement may therefore be relied on:

On Sunday morning, Col. Gregg received orders to go out on a reconnoitering expedition. He took with him 600 South Carolinians, a company of Artillery and two companies of cavalry. Col. Gregg went 45 miles down to the Potomac river to make observations. They distinctly saw tents and men on the Maryland side. They judged there were about 300 men.

Col. Gregg returned to Dranesville, and marched to a place called Vienna. Here they remained probably about an hour—after which they started to return to Dranesville. The troops had proceeded about half a mile when the whistle of the locomotive was heard, whereupon Col. Gregg wheeled his column, and marched rapidly back to Vienna. They had scarcely time to place two cannon in position when a train of cars, consisting of six flats and a baggage car, came slowly around the curve, pushed by a locomotive. Each flat was crowded with armed men, whose bayonets glistened in the sun, and gave our men an impression that a severe contest was at hand. This, however, was not realized, as the result will show.

Just as the train was about to stop, the artillery fired a well directed shot from one of their guns, which raked the Hessians fore and aft. Consternation and dismay were distinctly visible, and, after another fire, the enemy were seen hastily leaving the cars and taking to the woods. The engineer was smart enough to uncouple the locomotive and take the back track for Alexandria, leaving the entire train to be captured by our troops. Col. Gregg's infantry and the cavalry pursued the fugitives a short distance through the woods, but were unable to overtake them. A few of the party exhibited some bravery, and endeavored, by shouts, to rally their flying comrades, but it was impossible. They then turned and discharged their pieces at our men without effect. Six of the enemy were left dead upon the ground.

About twelve rounds were fired by our artillery, but the enemy scattered after the second. Neither the infantry nor cavalry fired a shot.

Our troops burnt the cars and captured a considerable quantity of carpenter's tools, blankets, and other baggage, with about 20 muskets and a number of pistols.

The fire of our artillerists was most effective. One man was found with his hand shot completely off, another with his arm shot off at the shoulder, and other ghastly objects proved the destructive effect of the shots.

After the engagement, Col. Gregg retired with his command to Fairfax C. H.

The above is confirmed by a dispatch from D. G. Duncan, Esq. from Manassas.

The Harper's Ferry Movement.—We have learned some facts in connection with movements at Harper's Ferry which satisfy us that the operation of the Confederate troops in that direction is controlled by the wisest military councils, and that the imbecile Lieutenant General at Washington will soon find that he has more than his match in the younger and better soldiers who lead the arms of the Southern Republic.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Affair at Newport News.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Sam'l Pryor, of the Charles City Troop, in company with Mr. Hill Carter, Jr., and Mr. Lee, a citizen of Warwick county, was out on a reconnoisance at Newport News, when they were surprised by a party of about 20 Hessians, who were hid in the bushes. The three gentlemen at once fired upon the enemy, and it is believed each killed a man. The fire was returned, and Mr. Pryor received a shot in the groin. They then retired and had proceeded some distance before his companions were aware of the disaster that had befallen Mr. Pryor. He died about six hours after being shot.

Gen. Butler Wants more Troops—HAGERSTOWN, MD., June 17.—Gen. Butler has called for 15,000 more troops.

From private letters received here from reliable sources in Alexandria, the mortality among the invaders at that place from dysentery and similar diseases, averages very nearly twenty a day. As the weather becomes more sultry and the work of these scoundrels waxes hotter, our climate will be very nearly as effectual as our bullets. A refugee, just from Washington, states that there are 40,000 Federal troops there. Many of them are very much dissatisfied.

Letter from Manassas Gap, to Richmond Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The schooner Savannah, a privateer, in charge of Midshipman Cook, arrived this afternoon, with the Stars and Stripes flying in triumph over the Secession flag. She was captured by the brig Perry, about sixty miles off Charleston. The Savannah is armed with an 18-pounder pivot gun amidships, and was formerly a pilot boat. Her crew, consisting of 30 men, were in irons on board the Minnesota.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 12.—The heat continues extremely oppressive. Yesterday while the Michigan regiment was marching to its encampment, 2 miles north of Georgetown, some 15 dropped in the ranks from exhaustion. Nine of their number are expected to die.

The Battle at Bethel Church.—If only six Yankees were killed in the battle at Bethel Church, as some of their newspapers pretended, what are we to think of the prowess of Yankee troops, whom such a loss was sufficient to drive like a flock of terror-stricken sheep from the field?—*Richmond Dispach.*

The difference between the Wilmington Journal's mode and ours of conducting a controversy, is, that the Journal *insinuates* unfounded charges against the Observer, without naming it, whilst we come out plainly and show that the Journal is itself guilty of the very things of which it sneakingly charges us. We did not meddle with the Journal until it thus covertly assailed us; and should not have done so; for we have had occasion for some months past to admire its course upon the great question of the day, so much more considerate than that of other papers of its party which have endeavored to keep alive and perpetuate party and personal feuds. *We* desire no controversy with any one, but we repel attacks, open or covert.

The Journal, having misled its readers as to the composition of the glorious First North Carolina Regiment, still leaves them in the dark, though it has *now* seen a correct list. Four of the companies in its list are not in the regiment at all, and four that it has not named at all, *are* in it.

As to the town of Wilmington, we think our course has been any thing else than to stir up ill feeling against it. The Journal seems to regard itself as the town of Wilmington.

ARMS.—It is said that there are in the Southern States at least 1,000,000 of muskets and rifles, and 2,000,000 of private arms, shot-guns, rifles, &c. Of the cannon captured at Gosport Navy Yard, the Norfolk correspondent of the Columbus Times says,—

"The gold of Ophir was not so valuable a possession to Solomon as is this Navy For six weeks every train that leaves has been loaded with guns. You count the long rows that have been removed, and count, and count, wearied with the toil long before the half is told."

What are we to think of the boasted military power of a Government which permits such a Yard to be lost, without an attempt at resistance, and which has never yet been able to re-take it?

Action of the Presbyterian Church.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 15th inst., says:

The Presbytery of Memphis, in session now in Somerville, on Thursday last unanimously passed an Ordinance of Secession from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The other Presbyteries of the Confederate States will all secede preparatory to the organization of the General Assembly of the Confederate States. The first Assembly of the Southern Church is invited to hold their meeting in this city.

Army Wagons Destroyed.—The extensive wagon factory of Messrs. Boggs & Rowland, in Philadelphia, was burnt Thursday night. The firm were engaged in filling a large contract for army wagons. The buildings were fired in three places, as is supposed by an emissary of the enemy.

LOOKING THE THING IN THE FACE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The New York World has the courage to look the facts of the war which the North is waging, full in the face. It says,—

"Congress, which opens three weeks from to-day, will be called upon to provide the means for crushing a rebellion which, if not crushed, would overwhelm the Republic in ruin. They must first authorize the raising of the requisite military force. Public necessity—the very preservation, in fact, of the Government—required the Executive to anticipate the action of the legislative department in some measure. Military levies must be authorized far beyond any requisition that has yet been made. The President should be clothed with power to summon to the field *half a million of men*, if necessary. The navy, too, must be largely increased. Provision must be made for a large fleet of sloops-of-war, steam-cutters and gun-boats, adapted for operations in rivers as well as in shoal water on the coasts. The most difficult matter of the session will be to settle the mode of raising the vast sums necessary for the complete overthrow of the rebellion. At the lowest estimate one hundred and fifty millions will be needed for this purpose. The money must be had; how is it to be obtained. The present tariff will do very little towards it—probably, at best, will not yield thirty five millions; and no tariff that can be devised on the strictest revenue principle, with the most to be obtained from tea, coffee, and all articles now on the free list, would yield more than fifty millions in the present state of trade—not enough to cover the ordinary expenses of Government, far less to meet maturing liabilities. The Government, then, must either use its credit or resort to direct taxation. Direct taxation for Federal purposes would be a new thing to our people, and its novelty would make it all the more unpopular. Neither is the country in the prosperous condition that England was; directly the reverse. The Federal Government cannot hope to supply its immediate necessities from any such source. Its only resort is to make the best of its credit. And, as treasury notes cannot be issued beyond certain limits without very injurious depreciation, an immense public loan would seem to be an absolute necessity. Congress may as well make up its mind at once for a funded debt such as the country never yet saw. But this ough: not really to excite any very deep concern. At the time of the first call for troops, the Government owed about one hundred millions. Allowing two hundred millions for the expense of putting down the rebellion—which is a very large estimate—and fifty millions to cover all peace deficits, we shall have a national debt of $350,000,000."

Such is the World's financial view of the war, with respect to the case of the Government. The Herald in its money article of the 10th inst., takes up the other end of the story and discusses the financial prospects of the Northern community at large. The Herald is gloomy:

"The fate of merchants lately engaged in the Southern trade has been sealed by the recent act of the so-called Congress at Montgomery, which prohibits, under heavy penalties, remittances to the North in payment of debts. From this decision there is no appeal except to arms; and there is every reason to fear that when this war is ended the people of the South will not have the power, if they had ever so much the will, to pay their debts. On the other hand, collections in the West are blocked by the currency crisis. Western merchants write that they are willing to pay their debts in Western currency, which at Chicago is at a discount of from 30 to 50 per cent. and is steadily falling. This amounts to a practical stay of all collections. It seems but too evident that this summer must witness the suspension of the bulk of our jobbers and of those who are engaged with them in trade. How the assets of the banks will stand after these failures is a problem which is engaging much attention.

The political and military crisis is without precedent in our history. Neither the war of 1847 nor that of 1812 bears any comparison with the civil war in which we are now embarked. Neither of the two were necessarily fatal to our internal industry and commerce. Neither dislocated the joints of trade, as the present war is doing. Neither of them placed the very existence of the republic in jeopardy. The principal commercial characteristics of the war which has now begun are a total destruction of the enormous trade between the North and the South; a repudiation by the South of a large sum of money, variously estimated at from sixty to two hundred millions of dollars, due to the North; the compulsory failure of the bulk of the great jobbing and importing houses, to whose enterprise and wealth the growth and prosperity of New York have been mainly due; the probable suspension of the bulk of the Northern banks, in consequence of the worthlessness of their assets; a reduction of from fifty to seventy per cent. in our foreign trade, in consequence of the stoppage of exports of cotton, rice and tobacco on the one hand, and a general diminution of consumption on the other; the destruction of the credit of States which have nearly two hundred millions of bonds afloat, the withdrawal of nearly a million of men from productive agricultural, industrial or mercantile pursuits, and their employment in the unproductive occupation of warfare, and the creation, for the first time in our history, of State and federal debts bearing some proportion to the debts of the European monarchies. These are the obvious and certain features of the war. In addition to these, other and equally grave commercial complications will arise, should the war at the South * * * * imperil the future agriculture of that section, or should Great Britain persevere in a policy of secret sympathy with the South, and compel the United States to declare war upon her.

"This condition of things is so entirely new that it is impossible to foresee its effects upon our commercial and financial interests. We may be sure that these effects will be severely disastrous, but to what extent the disaster may spread or what interests will survive amid the general ruin, it is impossible to discern. There are reasons for believing that one of the most marked changes which are impending will be a sudden turn in the money market. With the exception of a brief period of panic late last autumn, we have had an easy money market here ever since the crisis of 1857. This year especially the ordinary laws of money seem to have been reversed. We have imported gold fr m Europe instead of exporting it, and money has been cheaper in New York than in London. This anomaly was caused by the moderation of our imports, and our unusually large exports of cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, etc. If, in December last exchange had ruled as it generally does, our banks would all have suspended before New Year. We are now exporting no cotton, and from present appearances shall export none until the United States Army restores the power of the government in the Gulf States—which cannot be before January next, at earliest. The exports of tobacco, rice, turpentine, naval stores, &c. have ceased in like manner. Is it not reasonable to expect that this stoppage of exports must before long begin to tell upon the exchange market, and revive shipments of specie to Europe? Can we expect to go through July and August without parting with some of our gold? And when the drain does begin, how can it be checked? The great staples which have heretofore paid our debts in Europe are out of our reach. We have nothing left to pay with except gold and food. Will our banks be able to stand such a drain as we suffered in 1855, 1857, 1859, and 1860, without suspending specie payments? It is right that those among us who have interests at stake should look the situation squarely in the face and dismiss all delusions as to the consequences of the contest in which we are embarked."

These two extracts present a complete view of the predicament in which the North finds itself involved by Lincoln and Seward Its salvation depends upon crushing out the Southern rebellion; and the rebellion is of the mammoth proportions which may require an army of half a million of men, a navy of a thousand ships. To raise and support this huge land and naval force, a public debt must be run up such as the country never yet saw, and such as has no example, even in Europe, except the debt of England. While hundreds of millions of money will have to be borrowed to maintain this war for very existence, the commercial and moneyed classes of the North are threatened with general bankruptcy and overwhelming ruin.

We have let these newspapers tell their own tale. The picture cannot be amended or improved. It is a true picture. Sombre, black, frightful as it is, still it is faithful. Without the South the North is nothing. That is the confession. Unless the South be brought back, the North is bankrupt beyond retrieve, beyond hope. That is the admitted fact. What a wonderful effect has the war produced upon Northern perceptions! Before, we were poor, weak and helpless. Now, the "stoppage of our cotton, rice, tobacco, turpentine and naval stores" from going abroad will make it necessary for the North either to give up seventy per cent. of their foreign trade or to pay for their importations with specie. This brings on a "sudden turn in the money market," drains their Banks, knocks the bottom out of their currency system, and depreciates their stocks and paper of all sorts to an extent that no one can foresee. This is the story which must be told of the North if the South be permitted to leave the Union—the South which was without wealth, without resources, a burden to the North, reproach to the Union, and blasted with the "curse" of slavery.

To hold the South to her allegiance is a simple question of life and death with the North. It is a question of self-preservation, and every cost, every risk, must be encountered to effect the vital object in view. Not merely is the subjugation necessary, but speedy subjugation is indispensable. The North not only cannot do without the South in the long run, but it cannot do without her at all. If necessary, the North must march *en masse* upon the South, or be utterly ruined.

Was there ever such a "rebellion" before in the whole course of history. Rebellion of a vast country not only capable of sustaining a national existence of its own, but also of propping up and keeping alive another one by its side! A rebellion that it requires "half a million of men" to put down! A rebellion of which no less an expenditure than the enormous public debts of Europe can accomplish the suppression! A rebellion of sovereign States; of a confederacy of Southern States! Yet it must be called a "rebellion," because it must be suppressed *per fas aut nefas* at the hazard of Northern existence.

It must be confessed that the case of the North is a perilous one. How can it raise the "half a million of men" required? A few battles with the Southern forces will render enlistments somewhat unpopular. The vast army and navy must also be subsisted and paid. The credit of the Government must be pushed to the utmost limit, and a market be found for several hundred millions of Federal bonds. Where are the purchasers to be found? Not among their own banks and bankers, themselves driven upon the breakers of bankruptcy. Not among the capitalists of Europe, who will be slow to lend money to a Government whose existence depends upon subjugating a dozen sovereign States full of the resources of war.

The case seems hopeless enough. The subjugation cannot be effected speedily; nor after a long struggle; nor at all. It cannot be effected by even five hundred thousand men; and even though it could, that number of forces cannot be raised. It cannot be effected by five hundred millions of dollars; and they cannot sell a hundred and fifty millions of bonds. Here is a combination and complication of impracticabilities and impossibilities; and behind them all is the black picture of general ruin and bankruptcy to their commercial classes. This war of North upon South is the most foolish and hopeless one that will ever be recorded in the annals of human folly and madness. It will have no parallel in all the records of human affairs, either in the folly of its inception, in the wickedness of its prosecution, or in the disasters of its termination.

Returning Reason.—By a letter received in this city yesterday, we learn that a great reaction has taken place among the moneyed men of New York and Boston, and that petitions are now circulating to be laid before Congress, asking the peaceful recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the establishment of amicable relations by friendly treaties. The petition set forth that unless the war is brought to a close very speedily, New York and Boston are ruined cities.

Charleston Courier, 17th.

The War.—Our people, many of them at least, entered upon the contest with the agreeable expectation that all the powers of Europe, and especially Great Britain, would sympathize with us, and exert whatever of influence they chose to throw in the scale, in putting down the pretensions of the Confederate States. Having entered upon the question with this feeling and expectation, it has caused much disappointment, not to say astonishment, to find that the Great Powers either design to remain strictly neutral, or if their influence is to be exerted in any form, to cast it in favor of the Confederate States. The indications to this effect, more particularly in England, as developed through the public press, the Parliamentary debates, and the declarations of her responsible Ministers, cannot well be mistaken.

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, 8th inst.

The Shoe Business in Lynn.—The shoe business of Lynn is now almost at a dead stand. Only about one thousand pairs of shoes are manufactured weekly, when in good times the number swells up to at least fifty thousand pairs. One dealer received an order from a Virginia trader, accompanied by the cash, for a quantity of ladies' gaiters, a few days ago, to be shipped by the way of Ohio. The Virginian stated that he would run all risk of their being seized by the General Government. The Lynn manufacturer, however, was afraid to fill the order, and returned the money.

Boston Purchasing American Cotton in Europe.—The British ship George A. Holt cleared from New Orleans April 7, with 3,500 bales of cotton for Queenstown. She arrived at the latter port May 21; her cargo was sold by sample at 15 cents, to a Boston purchaser, and the ship is ordered to re-cross the Atlantic for the benefit of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills.

Another Effect of the Blockade.—The manufacture of gas burners will soon be commenced in this city. Holders of Lincoln patents will be among the chief mourners over the blockade.

Charleston Courier.

The Asheville, N. C., News, says: We have seen a shot gun carry a ball 250 yards with force and accuracy.

Arkansas Lead.—The Vicksburg Whig says: "We have seen as fine and rich lead ore from the State of Arkansas as was ever produced in Illinois. If we need the article, it can be had there."

Extortion.—Some instances—and we are proud to state only a very few—of most extravagant and unjustifiable extortion in the prices demanded for pistols and military equipments have been reported. A gentleman from North Carolina, who was entrusted with a commission to purchase pistols for a volunteer corps, was asked in one shop $1500 for twenty-five pistols that would have commanded a liberal profit at half that sum.

These cases are extreme and exceptional, and should not be permitted to misrepresent the character of the merchants and honorable dealers of Charleston. Let extortioners and greedy grasping speculators be marked.—*Chas. Courier.*

Country Knitted Socks.—Let all the little girls and others who may have time, in town and country, devote all their spare moments to knitting woolen socks for the use of the soldiers when winter shall come. There is no article of clothing which will be more wanting, and more difficult to obtain, otherwise, than woolen hose for the soldiers at the approach of cold weather. The State will buy them at a fair price; no doubt about that. Now is the time to begin. Our readers in the country would perform a good deed to make this suggestion known to their neighbors.

Iredell Express.

Loss of a Steamer.—The iron three deck steamer Canadian, running between Montreal and Glasgow, struck an ice-berg and sunk within an hour. About 36 lives were lost.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, June 16th.—The Jura from Liverpool the 6th passed this point this evening.

England.—The Adriatic took out news that the British Government would not permit privateers or armed vessels to take prizes into British ports. Lord John Russell, in his letter to the Lords of Admiralty, directing them to carry out this intention, says it is done to secure the strictest neutrality. Mr. Liddell gave notice that he would ask the Ministers if the interdiction is not at variance with former practice, and reason for a change of maritime policy.

Lord John Russell's remarks are given in full, in which he says that both the English and French governments had come to the determination to interdict the entrance into their ports of prizes to either the U. S. or the Confederate armed ships or privateers.

The London Times editorially replies to the outcry of the Northern States against England, and shows that it is wholly unfounded.

Five cases of rifles, addressed to the Commercial Bank of New York, were refused by the agents of the steamer Adriatic.

A British ship had arrived in the Clyde from one of the Southern ports of America, and was received under a clearance, signed by the Confederate officers of customs, and dated "the first year of the independence of the Confederate States of America."

Italy.—Count Cavour died on the 6th instant. The event has caused a profound sensation.

It is rumored that Garibaldi contemplates a visit to America in a month or two, if a war in Italy appears unlikely.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 78,500 bales, including 10,500 bales for speculation, and 12,000 for export. The market opened quiet and closed firm at full prices, there being a large speculative inquiry since the advices by the Great Eastern.

New Orleans Fair 8¼, Middling 7 15-16; Mobile Fair 8¼, Middling 7 11-16, Uplands Fair 8¼, Middling 7 11-16.

The stock in port is 1,050,500 bales, of which 900,000 bales are American.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable.

From the London Times, June 4.

It is said that President Lincoln has determined to adhere to that declaration of the Treaty of Paris which forbids the use of privateers. It is well known that when this proposal was first made to the American Government it was declined on the ground that the European Governments occupied a different position from those on the other side of the Atlantic. According to the Cabinet at Washington, the American Navy was too small to forego the privilege of issuing letters of marque. Now, it seems, the tables are turned. The North find themselves with a considerable Navy, and their enemy, the Confederate States, have no Navy at all. The advantage which would accrue to the North by the abolition of privateering is obvious. The result must be to make a naval war with the Confederate States impossible. At the same time it is by no means clear that the consent of the North to forego the privilege of issuing letters of marque would really accomplish the purposes which the North has in view. At present that privilege is consistent with the law of nations, and the South being now acknowledged to possess belligerent rights, is entitled to issue such letters and to have them respected. It seems difficult to understand how any agreement made by the Northern States to abandon a present privilege can disentitle the South to its exercise. And therefore it may be doubted whether the North can be seriously prepared to put an end to privateering unless a similar concession is made by their Southern opponents.

From the London Times, June 5.

Surely we have some reason to expostulate with our kinsmen across the Atlantic for the truculent tone they have assumed towards this country. What have we done? How have we misbehaved ourselves? Why are we to be scolded, and threatened and warned? Wherefore this attack?

When we were at war with Russia, America supplied our enemy with war steamers so ostentatiously that one of them was named the "America." Now, if we had been inclined to follow such an example, we might very likely have got a good price for a fleet of steamers from the Southern Confederacy, and might have found such occupation for the Northern Navy that there would have been no danger of a cotton famine in Lancashire. All this we might have done, and much more, and if we had done it we might have provoked some such language of menace as that now held, although we could not even then have been accused of doing more than returning evil for evil. But we, on the contrary, have done none of these things. We have returned good for evil. We have not only made formal proclamations against all interference in this melancholy conflict, but we have addressed ourselves in good faith and with hearty good will to the prevention of any privateers going forth from our dock-yards. We have issued orders all over the world that no corner of the earth where the British flag flies shall give shelter to the armed vessels of either of these two belligerent parties, or shall aid them to dispose of their prizes or their plunder. We have not only done these State acts, but we have aided them with the full force of our public opinion. Nothing would be more unpopular in England at this moment than any interference with this quarrel. If we could heal it by a word, that word would be spoken with entire unanimity throughout these islands; but, as we do not hope that this is in our power, we are all fully resolved to hold strictly to our position of absolute neutrality.

The great Cavour is dead. With him dies half the brain, and possibly all the fortunes of New Italy. He has left his work incomplete. Rome is not yet the capital of the United Kingdom; and perhaps the Church may again win, with a last card, the tremendous game that has so often been played on that peninsula with the same ultimate result. The death of Cavour is an event of greater significance than the battle of Solferino or the treaty of Villafranca.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Last Moments of Douglas.—The Chicago correspondent of the New York Herald gives some particulars of the last illness and death of Senator Douglas The day before his death he was waited on by the Catholic bishop, whose ministrations, however, were politely but firmly declined by the dying man, who said to him: "Sir, when I desire it, I will communicate with you freely." And on a subsequent occasion, when the bishop asked him if he desired the ceremony of extreme unction to be administered, the reply was: "No, I have no time to discuss these things now." His dying message to his two sons was: "Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States."

FURTHER SUPPLIES, June 20.

HARDEE'S RIFLE AND INFANTRY TACTICS, complete, two vols. in one. $1 50, or 1 65 by mail —*cash only.*

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E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Eclectic Magazine for June.

June 12. E. J. HALE & SONS.

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THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville,

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 8, 1860. 75itf

Telegraphic News.—The following comes through the medium of the Northern Associated Press. Its truth, in all cases, we cannot vouch for:

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A scouting party of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment, on returning to their camp at 10 o'clock to-day, captured seven Confederate soldiers, one of whom was a captain, on whose person was found the roll of his regiment, and a diagram and details of a plan for an attack on Arlington Heights.

Col. Robert Anderson has been promoted Brigadier General.

Apprehended attack on Alexandria.—ALEXANDRIA, June 17.—There being strong reasons to suspect an advance of the Confederates from Fairfax C. H. last night, the military here were on the alert, and every preparation was made to meet and repel an attack, but the night passed without an alarm. The position of the Federal forces here is deemed impregnable.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16.—Commissary Taylor, just arrived from Newport News, reports a skirmish there this morning. Three companies, sent out by Col. Phelps to gather in some cattle belonging to Secessionists, were fired upon by a company of light horse, and three men wounded. The Confederates escaped, but the detachment succeeded in its purpose.

The Confederates are evidently landing a large body of troops at a point seven miles above Newport News, on the same side of the James river. Steamers come down the river daily, and an attack from that quarter is anticipated. The Federal troops are ready for them at Newport News, however, and the strong battery erected by poor Greble will avenge Great Bethel.

There is much dissatisfaction in Col. Allen's regiment. Charges have been preferred mutually by the Colonel and the Captains of the companies.

A letter from Old Point says,—

Major Winthrop fell mortally wounded in the arms of a Vermont volunteer. He was one of the aids and acting Secretary to Gen. Butler, and was the author of the brilliant "Seventh Regiment" article in the June number of the Atlantic Monthly.

Gen. Pierce of Massachussetts.—We learn from Fortress Monroe that several officers of the Albany regiment that were engaged in the late affair at Big Bethel, have tendered their resignations, through dissatisfaction with the continued connection of General Pierce with the army there, and that it is highly probable that a number of officers of other regiments in that quarter will follow their example.—*Star.*

The Norfolk Southern Argus of the 19th mentions the arrest of supposed spies, as follows:

"Three men, Williams, hailing from Smithfield, Howell from Hampton, and a Yankee, whose name we did not learn, all supposed to be spies, were arrested yesterday near Smithfield, by members of the North Carolina Regiment, and brought to this city for trial.

"The Yankee is said to have had a pass from Gen. Butler at Old Point. Howell and Williams, it seems, made their escape from Fort Monroe. They represent the carnage at Bethel, as absolutely appalling; and say that judging from the long line of large wagons and carts loaded with mangled bodies, heads and legs, that we have not heard the worst of that wholesale butchery."

Skirmishing.—The Washington Star reports a skirmish of Col. Everett's District volunteers with 100 Confederate cavalry, 25 miles from Georgetown, and claims to have killed the captain and 2 privates of the cavalry, saying that the volunteers saw them fall. (Very doubtful.)

Dangerous Position.—The Ellsworth Zouaves have to be punished to compel them to go on guard at Alexandria. Nine were killed on Friday night and every night one or more finds himself a dead man. Each takes leave of his friends when he mounts guard and the first thing he knows he is dead. They say we have Indians about who shoot them with arrows. Let every one die a dog's death. Jackson's brother and friends have set a good example.

Seizure of Federal Stores.—The Missella (Arizona) Times, of May 11, says that a large train belonging to W. F. Grant, army contractor for the different garrisons of that Territory, had been seized by the Texan forces at the Rio Hardo, near San Antonio; and the train, animals and freight confiscated. Forty wagons were seized, containing about 250,000 pounds of freight for Arizona garrisons, and 80,000 pounds belonging to private parties.

The privateer Savannah.—The following is from a Baltimore paper:

The capture of the Savannah, and the placing of her crew in irons on board the Minnesota, is exciting considerable discussion. A good deal of debate has arisen in relation to the disposition to be made of these prisoners. The war press of New York claim that if they are to be considered privateers they should have been hung at the yard arm, and they demand, at all hazards, the execution of the death penalty. The President, however, it is said, will treat them as prisoners of war.

John A. Steiff, a commission merchant, of Cincinnati, has been arrested on a charge of treason, in shipping butter to Louisville, there to be reshipped to the extreme South.

It is said by Mr. Crittenden's friends that he is preparing a plan of pacification, to be submitted to Congress at the extra session.

Resignations.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald informs that paper that: "Of the forty-five cadets that arrived here from West Point some weeks since, and were commissioned at Second Lieutenants in the army, five have resigned, giving as a reason for doing so that they would not fight against Virginia. Their names are Chambliss, Hoxton, Rice, Patterson and Campbell. Their names were stricken from the roll of the army, their resignations not being accepted."

The President's Message.—The Washington correspondent of one of the New York papers says:

The President is making good progress with his message. It will take the highest ground in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, and of finishing it by winter, if that be possible. To make it possible, he will recommend a call for 500,000 men, and an appropriation sufficient to cover all necessary expenditure, at a cost $200,000,000. The Governors of all the free States have been written to on this subject and have, with only two exceptions, responded heartily, so that the President, in making these recommendations, feels that he is backed by the people, speaking through their constituted authorities. There can be no doubt that Congress will pass bills in conformity with those suggestions, both to increase the army and to supply funds for all needful purposes.

Sickles's Brigade.—The notorious *Hon.* Dan. Sickles lately undertook to raise a brigade of volunteers in New York, and thereupon Lincoln made him a Brigadier General. He collected some of his men and somehow or other procured large amounts of subsistence for them. A letter from Washington published in the N. Y. Tribune advises those who supply him to look out, for the government will not foot the bills. The thing looks vastly like a grand swindle.

A Slaver Captured.—The ship Nightingale, captured on the coast of Africa by the U. S. sloop of war Saratoga, has arrived at New York. When taken she had 961 men, women and children on board, of whom 160 died after capture and before the remaining 801 could be landed at Monrovia. The accounts do not say where the Nightingale was fitted out as a slaver, but doubtless in New York or Boston.

Northern Account of Affairs in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., June 15.—The capital of Missouri was taken possession of this afternoon, by five companies of Colonel Blair's Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and a company of regular artillery, all under Brigadier Gen. Lyon.

Gov. Jackson and the other leading Secessionists left here on the steamer White Cloud on the 13th inst. Much disappointment was manifested by the troops on finding that the enemy had fled.

The troops under Lieut. Col. Andrew are now occupying the State House.

Important from Missouri—Another Conflict in the Streets of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—As a part of Col. Kallman's regiment were returning from the Missouri Railroad, this morning, when opposite the Recorder's Court-Room, a company suddenly wheeled and discharged their rifles, aiming chiefly at the windows of the Recorder's Court and the second story of the adjoining house, killing four citizens, mortally wounding wo and slightly injuring one.

The statements regarding the cause of the firing are very conflicting, one being that a pistol shot was fired from a window of a house, which took effect in the shoulder of one of the captains, when he gave the word to fire. Another is that a soldier accidently discharged his rifle in the ranks, at which the whole company became frightened, and discharged a full volley into the crowd on the sidewalks and windows of the house.

The Recorder's Court was in session, and the room was crowded with prisoners and spectators. Policeman Pratt was shot in the side, and died in ten minutes. Deputy Marshal Franzo received three balls in his legs, and will undoubtedly die.

The bodies of the killed and wounded were removed to the residences of their families.

The following are additional names of those who were killed: Jabez Ferris, Curran Tracey, Luigi Cella, and a man named Burns, from Chicago.

Much excitement exists, but I hear of no demonstration having been made.

Military Movements in Missouri.

ST LOUIS, June 18.—The Republican learns that on Sunday 2,000 State troops were at Bienville, and 1,000 more at the opposite landing, where artillery has been posted.

Gen. Lyon's expedition disembarked at Rockport, ten miles below, and would attack Governor Jackson from the rear.

The occupation of Romney.—The Winchester Virginian, of the 14th inst., says:

The news of the occupation of Romney, in the adjoining county of Hampshire, spread like wildfire amongst our people and the people of Clarke, Warren, Shenandoah, and other contiguous counties, and yesterday thousands flocked to our town armed with all kinds of deadly weapons, to meet at the threshold the assassin and thieving invader. Ploughs were left standing in the fields, and all, old and young, rushed at the first moment's warning to check the progress of the invading trash sent to make war on our lives and property, at our homes and firesides. Several of Lincoln's rabble, while on their march to Romney, were sent headlong to their final account by the rifles of our unerring mountain sharp-shooters. And on entering Romney, a shoemaker, whose name we have forgotten, took his gun and boldly shot one dead in the ranks. He was, of course, in turn killed. The villains will meet with many Jacksons while on their errand of plunder and assassination.

P. S.—We learn that the Lincoln troops retreated from Romney some time during the day, Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Professor Lowe experimented with his army balloon this afternoon. He made a number of ascensions, taking with him a telegraphing apparatus, to which was attached a wire connecting with the President's house. He sent from his aerial perch a despatch to the President and received a reply from him.

It has been ascertained that there are about 28,000 Confederate troops at Manassas Junction, under command of Gen. Beauregard. Jefferson Davis was at Manassas Junction yesterday.

THE VIENNA SKIRMISH.—This appears to have been more disastrous to the yankees than was known to our people. The National Intelligencer says that 200 of Gen. Schenk's Ohio troops were killed and wounded. The Intelligencer's account was suppressed by the government at Baltimore till after Gen. Schenk's official report could be published. That officer has doubtless followed Gen. Butler's example of lying; but even he admits 5 known to be killed, 6 wounded, and 9 missing. He says, "we left the cars and retreated to the right and left of the train through the woods." The Washington Star, even, contradicts the General, for it says that a train brought "8 killed and 14 or 15 wounded." And a letter from Alexandria to the Star says, "9 killed and 30 wounded was the highest estimate in Alexandria at noon to-day."

Another Alexandria letter says, "Reports are conflicting about the loss, but the most reliable is that the killed and wounded amount to from 30 to 40, although some put it at only 7 killed and 25 wounded." It is evident that nobody, even among the Lincolnites, as the Star and its correspondents are, puts any confidence in Gen. Schenk's official report.

THE BETHEL BATTLE.—The Baltimore Exchange, of the 19th, mentions the arrival of the steamer from Old Point, with 26 yankees on their way home, their times having expired, and their appetite for fighting being appeased by their experience at Bethel. They report the bad feeling between the regulars and the volunteers at Old Point as on the increase. The troops, almost to a man, swear they will not follow their Generals. It was not unusual for soldiers to go without food for 24 hours. Gen. Pierce had made no official report of his killed and wounded. The Boston Journal publishes a letter from him, complaining of the statements put afloat to his injury, and adding, —

"I gave my orders properly, and, under the circumstances, the battle could not have been managed better. This I write that the public may not judge me before I have time to be heard. Captain Haggerty and Major Winthrop, of Gen. Butler's staff, were with me and advising me to do as I did. General Butler has not intimated to me, as yet, that he blames me at all. In haste, yours, &c.. "E. W. PIERCE."

Just as the Georgiana was leaving Old Point, the Harriet Lane came up, bearing evidence of having had a "brush" with something Her wheelhouse had been struck by a shot, and a portion of it carried away A British man-of-war was lying off the mouth of the bay. It is surmised that she is there for the purpose of testing the blockade.

Magruder's Men.—It is said that Col. Magruder had with him at the Bethel Church his old force of regulars who were under him in the United States army, they having deserted in order to join their old leader. This may account, in part, for the terrible effect with which the guns were managed in the late fight.

We find the above in one of our exchange papers. It is utterly groundless. The entire force at Bethel was raw volunteers. It is not probable that there were a dozen men in the whole who had even before been in a battle. Here and there was a man who had served as a volunteer in Mexico. Cols. Magruder and Hill were old soldiers.—OBSERVER.

Southern Letters.—Several hundred letters addressed to places in seceded States are daily deposited in the New York Post Office. After they have been sent to the Dead Letter Department at Washington, and returned to the writers three or four times, those people will probably find out that United States mail service has been discontinued in the seceded States.

N. Y. Times, 8th inst.

The Harper's Ferry Army.—Latest advices represent Gen. Johnston as being at Winchester, where he will establish his camp. In falling back from Harper's Ferry, he offered the enemy battle at a place called Bunker Hill, midway between Williamsport and Winchester; but they declined the challenge. From Winchester Gen. Johnston is expected to make demonstrations against the enemy whenever circumstances invite. Gen. Johnston fell back from Harper's Ferry under instructions, that place having no military value now that the machinery of the armory is all removed, and being a mere trap which it would be as dangerous as useless to hold. The country before Winchester presents an open field in which every advantage can be taken of the enemy's movements. So soon as some arrangements are perfected, which depended upon shipments from Richmond which went forward on Wednesday, Gen. Johnston will make a forward movement from Winchester, when warm work with the enemy may be expected. Gen. Johnston has had dispatched four regiments under Col. Hill, in the direction of Romney.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND COUNTY, June 8, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: The 51st Regiment N. C. Militia met yesterday at the Mineral Springs, for the purpose of electing officers and drill. O. H. Dockery was elected Col.; B. F. Little, Lieut. Col; Jno. J. Nicholson, Major: officers of the different Companies elected.

We have raised two Companies in Richmond, and have about 40 names enrolled in the upper end for the third Company. Col. Harrington is raising a Horse Company; the Colonel is old, but can do good duty in the cavalry service. If the Lincoln government makes a conquest and subjugation of us, he has to do some tall fighting. Their plan now is, to direct their whole force upon Virginia; to take Richmond and Harper's Ferry in connexion with Alexandria, and make these places the centre of their operations. From these points they think that they can concentrate their forces and march South upon the Southern States. At least, such appears to be their views. But the event will show that these things are more easily said than done. I have never been a secessionist; I have always been devotedly attached to the Union, but believe in the right of revolution. The Revolution in the Southern States has now reached a point from which it cannot turn backwards. The feelings of a great part of the Southern people are alienated from the North, and a deep hostility is planted in their bosoms. They have asked for their rights and for justice, and been denied. Oppression has followed and the South has resisted. Then come the Northern armies. They invade Southern soil with sword in hand. They threaten to lay waste our cities, towns and villages, and shed our blood and drive our citizens from their homes at the point of the bayonet. A highminded people are not likely to look at these things but with resentment. If we are united in the South, I have no fear of Lincoln's subjugating us. If we are disunited, we will become an easy prey.

Col. Harrington's Boys.

We are coming, we are coming, and hark how we cheer,
Like the roar of the ocean-surf bursts on the ear;
We are coming, we are coming, from the homes of our birth,
And the land of the South pours her chivalry forth.
Ten thousand bright banners are waving on high,
Each bearing our watchword, "we conquer or die!"

Oh list! the war bugle has sounded its call,
And its soldiers are coming from hamlet and hall,
To flock round the standard of justice and right,
In the pride of our souls and the strength of our might.
Ten thousand bright banners, &c.

On the falchion of each is the flash of the morn,
Each one on the altar of Freedom hath sworn
That his sword returns not to the place of its rest,
Till his cause be avenged and his wrongs be redressed.
Ten thousand bright banners, &c.

PHILOSOPHER.

The "Scotch Boys," a fine Company from Richmond County, arrived here yesterday. They are twelve months volunteers, and the Company numbers ninety-six men all told, including officers. They are under the command of Capt. Charles Malloy.—*Wil. Journal, 20th.*

"SCOTCH BOYS."—(12 MONTHS VOLUNTEERS.)

List of members composing the "Scotch Boys," from the lower end of Richmond County, N. C.

Officers—Charles Malloy, Captain; Jno B Buchanan, 1st Lieutenant; D M McLaurin, 2d; Jno W Roper, 3d; A A Moffitt, 1st Sergeant; Lawrence Stewart, 2d; D W Middleton, 3d; J C Buchanan, 4th; A W McGregor, 1st Corporal; Wm H McLaurin, 2d; Franklin McIntosh, 3d; Owen McLaurin, 4th.

Privates—Neill Beasley, Dan'l Blue, Washington Baggett, Neill Brown, Wm Buchanan, Wm H Bullards, Daniel Calhoun, Duncan Calhoun, Hugh C Calhoun, Malcom Calhoun, Archibald Cameron, Andrew J Clark, D W Connelly, J J Crawford, J A Calder, James Donahoe, A A Fairly, J M Fairly, C C Gibson, D M Gibson, J A Gibson, Wm H Gibson, Jno F Gilchrist, H P Graham, Jno A Henderson, L V Howard, A A Huckabee, Jno Hughes, Alexander Jones, Dugald Jones, Joseph Jones, Jno A Lytch, John G Martin, James Montgomery, Jno A Murphy, Wm H Murphy, M McCormick, Murdock McDuffie, Dan'l McEachen, M E McEachen, Arch'd P McKoy, Dan'l McKinnon, G M McKinnon, Jno B McKinnon, Duncan McLaurin, A B McLauchlin, Duncan McLauchlin, Jno M McLauchlin, Dan'l McLean, Jno F McLean, Joseph McMillan, Edw'd McNair, sr., Edward McNair, jr., Jno F McNair, A H McNeill, Duncan McNeill, N A McNeill, E P McPherson, Jno Knox McQueen, Neil McQuein, A L McRae, W H Nelson, James E Newton, Elijah Norton, Isham C Norton, Neil Norton, Jno Pate, Stephen W Pate, H L Patterson, Jno A Patterson, Benj T Person, A W Roper, John Seals, Barney Skipper, Neill Smith, Neill McN Smith, Wm Snead, Jno W Stewart, Neill Stewart, Henry M Thrower, Wm Wallace, James Williamson, J W Wright, Samuel Wright, William Waters.

Wil Journal.

The Fight at Bethel Church.—We have heretofore published an account of this fight, taken from the Petersburg Express; but knowing the anxiety of our readers to learn all the details possible, we subjoin some extracts of letters written to the Fayetteville Observer, from Fayetteville Volunteers. It is a source of much gratification to us that Fayetteville so largely shares in the honor of that memorable day. Past experience and past observation has satisfied us that no portion of North Carolina, so far as State policy was concerned, contains a more high-toned and liberal-minded population, than the town of Fayetteville. The public records of the Legislature afford plenary proof of this fact; and now, it is placed beyond all doubt that her sons are among the truest and bravest of the brave.—*Greens. Patriot.*

The People will Remember Them.—It is known to all how devotedly attached were Messrs. Leach and Vance to the old Union, so long as it could be maintained consistently with our rights and our honor, and how zealously they labored to roll back the tide of civil war. Failing in their efforts to do this, they have both left their homes and families, and are now in the tented field.

How different the case with some who labored hard and long for the present state of affairs. Instead of following the example of Messrs. Leach and Vance, they are promoted to fat offices, leaving it to others to fight the battles of the country. The people will remember these things. We understand that Mr. Leach refused to let his name go before the Convention to be voted for as a member of Congress.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

We see here to-day Col. Gatlin, or General Gatlin, we are not certain which, but certainly Major Gatlin, formerly of the U. S. Army. Mr. Gatlin is a native of North Carolina, graduated at West Point with Gen. Holmes, served with him in the Federal Army, and, like his friend, has resigned from that Army and offered his services to his native section. Need we add that his offer was accepted? [Yes.—OBS.]

Mr. Gatlin is in charge of our coast defences, will probably, as usual with such officers, be ordered off in a week or two. If he were allowed to stay long enough to know our people, and be known by them, no doubt he would be liked and esteemed as he deserves, and he would learn how much foundation there is for the official declaration that the people of this section are all "scared." Assistant Adjutant General Riddick is also here, as we learn.—*Wil. Journal, 21st.*

Troops Moving.—Several companies have arrived in the city this week, and others are leaving, but we have been unable to get particulars. Col. Fisher's Regiment will soon move to the encampment at Danville, we hear, and Col. McRae's will rendezvous at Garysburg. The Goldsboro' Volunteers, Capt. Whitaker, and the Wilson Light Infantry, Capt. Barnes, have left Fort Macon to rendezvous at Newbern.

Caswell.—Caswell County, out of about 1,200 voters, has already sent five large companies, and has two more forming for the war.

Raleigh Standard.

Raise Chickens.—Let everybody go to raising chickens. Forego the pleasure of eating eggs for awhile, and raise more chickens. It won't cost much, and most every family can raise enough for their own use. We are very fond of either stewed, fried, or baked fowls, and eggs are always in demand. At times when a family is not prepared to send to market for a beefsteak it comes exceedingly convenient to go into the yard and kill a chicken.—*Vicksburg Citizen.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1861.

REPORTS.—The last few days have abounded with reports of battles; but there is no reason to believe that any of them were well founded. On Friday last we had here what seemed to be the most reliable statements, that Col. Magruder, who had been at Bethel Church for several days with three regiments, found that a force of from 8,000 to 10,000 men was endeavoring to get between him and Yorktown, where two or three other regiments under Col. Hill were posted (including the 1st N. C.) That he made a forced march and succeeded in reaching Yorktown. This was so far true, as that Col. Magruder rapidly returned on information which led him to believe that an army was approaching. But if there was, its commander prudently retired. This was on Wednesday. Up to Thursday morning no enemy had appeared. Letters in the Richmond Examiner from Nansemond river, and from Crany Island, both dated Thursday night 10 o'clock, report heavy firing and clouds of smoke, in the direction of Yorktown on Thursday afternoon and evening. But we have a note from Dr. J. T. McLean, of Harnett county, who left Yorktown either on Friday or Saturday, we are not certain which, who says, "No signs of a fight since Col. Magruder's return from Bethel."

MORE TROOPS.—A company of State Troops, 80 in number, left here on Saturday last in the steamer North Carolina, for Wilmington, and thence to join its Regiment. The following are the officers: Peter Mallett, Captain, Edward Spearman 1st Lieut., H. W. Horne, 2d, and C. P. Mallett Jr. 3d.

They are a remarkably fine looking set of men, from 6 feet 7 inches down.

This makes upwards of 400 men who have gone from this county.

A FLAG FOR THE FIRST REGIMENT.—The Ladies of this place are engaged in getting up a Flag, such as may be worthy of the acceptance of the glorious First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers. The funds have been provided, and the Flag will soon be made up by the Ladies themselves.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—We are glad to learn that the Egypt shaft, under the management of Wm. McClane, Esq., has been completely refitted, with proper ventilating fixtures, and will be ready to commence mining coal *this day*, at the rate of from fifty to two hundred tons a day, according to the demand.

A coal dealer from Charleston has gone to the mine, desirous to make arrangements for ten or fifteen thousand tons of coal, to be transported 2 miles by wagon, then to this place by the Western railroad, and hence by boat to Wilmington, and by the Wilmington and Manchester and Northeastern roads.

We hope some means will be devised to extend the railroad further into the coal and iron region, and to develop the minerals abounding there.

THE ARSENAL.—A vast amount of Machinery, and many artisans, (something like 100 we believe, many with their families,) from Harper's Ferry, have arrived here.

The machinery is, we understand, that necessary for the manufacture of Minnie rifle, bayonets, moulds, &c. It is said that 150 rifles per month can be made. The musket machinery is retained in Richmond.

We rejoice in the accession of such a body of skilful men, and in the employment of the Arsenal here to some useful purpose.

LIBERALITY.—It having occurred to some citizens of Fayetteville that there might be a scarcity of coffee ere long, and that our volunteers at Yorktown might be deprived of that indispensable article, it was proposed to get up a subscription to purchase 25 bags to be held in reserve for the two Fayetteville Companies, and subject to their order. No sooner said than done. A subscription was started with the following result:

Henry Lilly,	$200
E. J. Lilly,	200
James Kyle,	200
Joel Williams,	100
Clement G. Wright,	100
	$800

The committee thought it needless to call upon any other citizens, the necessary amount having been obtained. They say they could have obtained $2500 without difficulty.

HAIL STORM.—A considerable hail storm occurred here yesterday afternoon. The hail-stones were generally flat and thin, but many of them from a half to three-fourths of an inch across, with jagged points.

EXECUTION.—Hardy Barnes was hanged at the jail in this town on Friday last, for the murder of Abia Rhodes, in Robeson county, about a year ago. There was a large crowd present, we understand. It is said he made no confession.

THE SOLDIER'S REWARD.—Our Reporter did not send us any account of last Monday's proceedings of the State Convention; but in the Richmond Examiner we find the following, showing that one member desired further information before conferring honor on the North Carolina Regiment:—

Mr. Venable offered a resolution, in effect that this Convention, highly appreciating the valor and good conduct of the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, under Col. Hill, at the late battle at Bethel, do authorize that regiment to inscribe upon their colors the word Bethel. He thought the present a most auspicious time to take proper notice of the gallantry of our officers and men: that such gratifying manifestations on the part of the State constitute the soldier's pride, and that no time could be more proper to confer such favors as in the beginning of the struggle, and the achievement of the first battle fought for our liberties on Southern soil.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, concurred entirely with Mr. Venable. Delegates who are familiar with Biblical history will remember that Jacob, in his great struggles, set up a rod and called it Bethel, and all who remember the history of that struggle will also remember the effect of "Bethel rod."

The resolution passed its second reading, and, on motion of Mr. Meares, its third reading was postponed.

Mr. Meares desired to hear the report of Col. Magruder before the Convention took any action in the matter.

Mr. Venable said that we had already received the report of Col. Hill, which was full and reliable; it was complete in substance; and he hoped that any notice which this Convention might take of that brave officer and his men would not be half done; they had covered themselves and their State with glory imperishable, and it is but simple justice to confer upon them some insignia.

The resolution was read the third time and passed.

A NOBLE MOVEMENT.—An Association of some of the most distinguished ladies of Richmond, delegates from the different churches, has been formed to provide clothing, medicine, comforts, and best of all, nurses, for the sick and wounded at the various camps in Virginia. This is truly a womanly movement.

At Yorktown, where so many of our North Carolinians are, and where a good many have been sick, there is but one family—only one woman in the town! She has been exceedingly kind, and had her house filled with the sick, those too sick to remain at the hospital, whose payment for board and attention will be as nothing in comparison with the benefit of her womanly services. Even she, we have heard, was about to leave the place, broken down, we suppose, by labor and excitement.

THE STAY LAW.—We see it stated that Mr. Biggs, in some remarks made in Convention a few days ago, said that the Supreme Court of North Carolina now in session has pronounced the Stay Law of the last Legislature unconstitutional.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—We learn from the Standard that the Convention has resolved to adjourn on Wednesday next at 7 P. M., to meet again on the 3d Monday of November, unless sooner called together by the President, or, in the event of his death, by any three of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Ruffin, Graham, Biggs, Brown and Osborne.

On Wednesday the Convention re-considered its previous action, and prorogued the Legislature until the 15th of August next. That body will therefore not meet on the 25th inst.

A warm discussion occurred on Monday in regard to the seizure, by the Military Board, of a machine invented by Mr. Lee, a mechanic of Raleigh, for making percussion caps. Mr. Lee had refused to sell it, and it was seized. This was complained of as an act of despotic power, by Messrs. Badger, Holden and Rayner, and defended by Messrs. Winslow, Spruill and Venable. Mr. Winslow said, if necessary the Board would seize the property of Mr. Badger or Mr. Holden. Mr. Holden replied, that while his property and even his life were at the service of the State, if necessary, he warned the Military Board that he would resist, even unto the death, such an assumption of arbitrary power.

Mr. Rayner said, if it were the last word he should ever utter—if he were to die with the sound upon his lips—he would lift his voice in earnest protest against this exercise of tyrannic power in seizing private property without the authority of law. The supreme power may do these things, but subordinates may not—if the necessity existed to seize the property, the authority could have been obtained by an application to the Convention, who would have granted it, doubtless, if the necessity really existed.

Mr. Venable endorsed the action of the Military Board in the seizure of the machine; and he would go further and say, if a man refused to give up his property under such circumstances, he would hang him.

THURSDAY, June 20, 1861.—Mr. Williams presented a resolution concerning the suspension of common schools during the war.

The resolution concerning the reduction of the salaries of military officers. Laid on the table.

The resolution to amend the Constitution so as to limit the Legislature in the issue of bills of credit, was read the second time.

Mr. Graham thought no one State ought to restrict itself in this respect, unless the other States do.

Mr. Ruffin did not agree with the gentleman. He did not not look upon the issuing of bills of credit a good, but a burden to the State. He also thinks the amount of State debts ought to limited by the Constitution; thought it better to raise funds for the State, by bonds with coupons, in the form of a loan, than by the issue of a circulating medium bearing no interest.

Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Graham rose and said: He perceived in the lobby, the gallant Captain, John L. Bridgers, of the Edgecombe Guards, and he would move that he be invited to a seat in the Hall.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the President invited Capt. Bridgers to a seat upon the floor of the Hall.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the Convention went into secret session at 11 40 o'clock, A. M.

LOOKING THE THING IN THE FACE.—We do not see any papers printed North of Richmond. But at Richmond they appear to have means of procuring them. And the Examiner has copied from the N. Y. World and Herald, each, an article giving the most woful view of the actual condition and future prospects of the North, and especially New York city. We copy these articles, and commend them, and the Examiner's comments, to the thoughtful consideration of our readers. Situated as we are, the facts there developed are worth to the South a victory in the field of battle. They show that the North is to be overwhelmed with present ruin and prospective debt. And they show to the South how incalculably great is the value of that Southern trade which, our independence secured, will be the foundation of Southern prosperity, as it has heretofore been, in great part, of Northern.

In addition to those we have copied, the N. Y. Herald of the 8th has an article on the sudden advance by the leading insurance companies in New York, of rates of insurance on American vessels and goods in them, from 1 per cent. to 3, 4, 5, and even 6 per cent. This, says the Herald, was owing to the fitting out of privateers in England, and "amounts, of course, to *resigning the command of the ocean to foreign vessels*. Our ships cannot compete with British vessels while paying 5 per cent. extra for a war risk; and the legitimate consequence of the resolution adopted by the leading companies will be that in a few weeks the bulk of our vessels will be laid up at home." It is said that the rate was afterwards fixed at 2½ per cent.

The Herald adds,—

"It is understood that privateers are actually fitting out in England to sail under Jeff. Davis' letters of marque, and it is expected that they will readily evade the obstructions placed in their way by the Foreign Enlistment Act and the Queen's proclamation. It is moreover well understood that under the recent decision of the law officers of the British crown, American vessels seized by Southern privateers, may be taken into Liverpool or London, and sold there under a judgment from a prize court sitting in Charleston or Montgomery. The insurance companies have probably received from their European agents more details on these heads than are given to the public. They must have had something very substantial to go upon, or they never would have taken the startling measure of quadrupling the war risk in a single day. The fact adds fresh importance to the question which every one is agitating: What are to be our future relations with England?

"If England, by recognizing the Southern rebels as belligerents, and winking at the departure of privateers from her ports, has already destroyed our foreign commerce, what worse could befall us if hostilities actually existed between the United States and Great Britain? The tenor of the private letters per Australasian is, we regret to say, extremely unsatisfactory, so far as British sympathy is concerned. Some of the best informed correspondents write that British sympathy is decidedly on the side of the South: that we have repelled England by our Morill tariff, while the South attracts her with promises of cotton and free trade. We find the same story in letters both from political and commercial sources.

"The anti-slavery feeling seems to have died out in England, and to have given place to a bitter hostility to Northern Protectionists. If this is so, how long will it be before British sympathy finds expression in overt acts? A war between the United States and England, breaking out just as we are embarrassed with this Southern rebellion, would undoubtedly be a very great calamity. But if England is bent on forcing it upon us for the sake of Cotton, how can it be avoided? Actual war could not be much worse than the present mock friendship, under cover of which Great Britain supplies guns to the rebels, fits out privateers for them, compels our merchant vessels to remain at home, allows the rebels to use her ports as depots for their privateers, and, by her moral support and sympathy, gives them courage to protract the contest with our Government."

We rather think that if the Yankees had "calculated" on all these things three months ago, they would not have been so ready to begin this war. They understand profit and loss better than Gen. Butler appears to do.

WAR EFFECTS.—The Richmond Examiner quotes from a N. Y. paper of the 17th the doings of the Stock Board, which show, that instead of the long list of a hundred or more different kinds of stocks usually sold every day, there were but eight sold on that day. Among these were North Carolina bonds at 49, Virginia at 40¾, Missouri at 37½, and Tennessee at 34½.

It must be hard times indeed in New York.

Cotton was selling at 14 to 14½. Flour at 4 50 to 6 25. Corn at various prices from 36½ to 66 cents.

CINCINNATI.—The Gazette (black republican) gives a gloomy account of things in that city, winding up as follows:

"It is no uncommon occurrence to hear a merchant pork-packer or general business man say, he would willingly give $20,000 to $30,000 to be placed just where he was before the commencement of the civil war."

ICHABOD!—The old National Intelligencer is said to be in extremis. We have not seen one for some weeks, but learn that it calls upon Northern people for assistance to prevent its discontinuance. We wish that had happened five months ago.

TENNESSEE.—The vote in all but five counties [illegible] for secession [illegible], against it 44,206. Maj. 55,090.

ANTI-WAR RESOLUTIONS.—Resolutions in favor of peace have been introduced into the Connecticut Legislature by Senator Converse. They are preceded by a preamble, stating the alarming condition of the country, the inevitable misery of civil war, and the duty of all citizens to stay the fractricidal arm. The resolutions recommend preparation for defence, but a cessation of hostilities till Congress shall have had time to act. That Congress call a National Convention, and all honorable means be exhausted before civil war. That they are opposed to civil war for the subjugation or destruction of the seceded States, while it is possible amicably to settle. That they are opposed to War under any circumstances for emancipation.

It is not stated what was the fate of the preamble and resolutions.

MORE.—Meetings in favor of peace have been held at Newark, New Jersey. A committee of ten was unanimously ordered to get signatures to a petition to Congress for peace.

A letter from New York says:

Notwithstanding the indignation of some of our ultra political journals whenever the very thought of peace is whispered, I can assure you that a very earnest movement is on foot in this city, with a view to memorialize Congress in favor of compromise, on the basis of the Crittenden or Border State resolutions, rejected at the last session.

The New York Tribune, too, is becoming a little more inclined for peace. It says:

"Nowhere on earth would a speedy and honorable peace—a real peace—be hailed with more heartfelt gladness than by us. If the traitors prove too strong to be subjugated, we are for peace *on their terms*, rather than a useless continuance of the war."

GREAT AT LYING.—The N. Y. Herald of the 17th has a letter from Old Point stating, on the report of a yankee woman who had escaped to Old Point after the arrest of her traitor husband near Bethel, that the "rebels" had thirty thousand men between Yorktown and Big Bethel; and her statement is corroborated by the flag of truce. The letter says that on the day of the battle the yankees endeavored to bring off their wounded, "but the rebels raised the black flag and fired a terrific volley upon the flag of truce. There is not a doubt entertained here but that the rebels murdered the wounded on the spot, and the prisoners also, if any were taken, which is probable, as some men are missing."

And thereupon the writer begs for more troops.

RETALIATION.—The Virginia State Convention has an ordinance before it, that, the invaders having inaugurated a system of enticing off and holding slaves, all debts due by the State or its citizens to those Northern States who are engaged in the invasion, shall be set aside.

COMMUNICATIONS.—It is with great regret that we decline to publish any communications; but we cannot help it. We could fill our paper three times over with interesting articles of news, and it gives us a vast deal of trouble to prune and re-write, so as to bring the important facts or views within the compass of our columns. But even this would be impossible if we were to fill three or four columns of every issue with communications. Let this be a general reply to those who do not find their articles in print. The public demand is for *the news*, and we desire to supply that demand.

Among the communications now on hand, which we are hopeless of finding room for, is one from "Harris Tysor, Local Preacher, aged 52 years 8 months." Mr. Tysor, who is known to many of our readers as an enterprising citizen of Moore county, writes to President Davis, proposing that all the Ministers of the Gospel in the Confederate States shall band themselves together under such officers as the President shall select, and, with their Bibles in one hand or worn as breastplates, and the best arms they can get, march upon Washington city, ready for peace or war, "in the name and in the strength of Israel's God." He thinks that this would be "the Lord's host," and has no doubt that it would be victorious. He asked the President to fix a place of meeting and to enter his name as a private.

Another communication from "Philosopher," (a sobriquet by which a Richmond county volunteer was known in the Mexican war,) demands a condensed notice. He informs us that J. L. T. Sneed, a native of this State, who has been appointed Brigadier General in Tennessee, was raised in Salisbury, is a grand-son of Chief-Justice Taylor of this State, and nephew of Judge Gaston—(grand-nephew we think. We presume he is the son of Junius Sneed, whom we remember in Raleigh in our boyish days.) Sneed was a private in a company of Memphis Dragoons, but after the death of his Captain at Camp Ringgold, above Matamoras, was almost unanimously elected Captain. He is a perfect gentleman, and was distinguished for his gallantry. At the battle of Madeline Bridge, when his comrades were reeling and falling around him, he was commanded by Gen. Patterson to charge the breastworks, and with a shout he sealed the ramparts; the enemy retreated; the lancers going at full speed; the infantry taking the thick chapparal in every direction; officers and soldiers flying in confusion. Sword in hand, the gallant Sneed rushed on, carrying terror among the foe. Corporal James H. Nicholson, and Hopkins, a private, fell. After four miles chase, we were halted by Gen. Patterson. As he rode by us, after the pursuit was done, carried away by his enthusiasm, he raised himself in his tirrups, swung his hat around, and called out, "hurrah for Tennessee." We responded with three loud cheers for Gen. Patterson.

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.—A correspondent inquires whether any are published at the South, to take the place of those we have been in the habit of getting from the North. There is a weekly paper called the Southern Field and Fireside published at Augusta, Geo. by James Gardner, which is highly spoken of, but it is not illustrated. Price $2 per annum.

FROM THE WEST.—A Cincinnati correspondent of the Charleston Mercury gives the following pleasant account of the effects of Lincoln's war in Ohio and the West generally:

"The effects of the war and the blockade of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, are fast making the whole West bankrupt. Bacon and provisions are going to destruction for the want of purchasers. It is estimated that there are twenty millions of pounds of bacon and pork in this city alone. Bacon is selling at five to seven cents, corn seven to ten cents per bushel, and butter, lard and cheese five to ten cents per pound. A man from Indiana told me, in the prairies where wood was scarce, they were actually using corn for fuel! A strong delegation has gone to Washington to represent the true state of things, and if they are not *heard*, you may look out for an uprising in the West. The currency of the Western States is becoming worthless, as the State stocks and bonds which were deposited as security for the redemption of the bank notes, are being sold in New York at 30 to 40 cents on the dollar, leaving very little to indemnify the holders of bank bills."

Putting down the Brakes.—The President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad gives notice this morning, that, under no *circumstances*, will the interest on the company's bonds, held in New York, be paid. This is the way to put down the brakes on the Yankees.

Lynchburg Republican.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—Total receipts, 3,485,447, against 4,406,311. Decrease 920,864 bales.

Liberal Proposition.—Mr. L. Hanover, of Pocahontas, Randolph county, Ark., offers the Southern Confederacy a loan of $200,000, without interest until the war is over, and then will take the bonds of the Confederacy at low interest.

Death of an Aged Citizen.—One of our oldest merchants, Mr. Chas. Edmondston, died at Aiken on Saturday, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mr. Edmonston was a native of Lerwick, Scotland, and arrived in this city in the year 1798. He was for a long time largely engaged in the Havana trade, was a man of extended information, and his advice in business matters much sought after by his friends. The deceased was at one time a member of the Legislature, but was rather averse to politics.—*Charleston Courier.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

A Skirmish.—Two companies of Tennessee and two of Virginia volunteers fell in with about 250 of the enemy 18 miles west of Cumberland, Md., on the 19th. The enemy fired a few random shots and then broke and fled, leaving two cannon, which they had spiked without firing, and a stand of colors. One wounded on our side. The enemy's loss unknown, several killed.

HARPER'S FERRY.—Our troops again occupy Harper's Ferry. (Some persons believe that the statement of its evacuation was a ruse.) Gen. Johnston is at Winchester, a point which, it is said, commands the whole valley.

Letters from Norfolk suggest that a monster gun which the yankees had mounted at the Rip Raps and fired several times at the battery at Sewell's Point, 4 miles, and which actually reached that great distance, must have burst, as it no longer makes itself heard.

Surrounding Them.—Edward T. Jones, of Rappahannock county, Va., fell in with two Lincoln troopers whom he ordered to surrender. They threw down their arms accordingly and he took them prisoners.

Prisoners.—Lieut. Col. Bowman of the 8th Pennsylvania regiment, and his private secretary, captured near Harper's Ferry, have been brought to Richmond.

Bayonets.—Manufacturers of bayonets in Richmond are demanding the extortionate price of $8 each for them.

Maj. Winthrop, who was killed at Bethel, was of the old Massachusetts stock, son of Francis Bayard Winthrop, of New Haven, a first cousin of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. He was in his thirty-third year.

The Baltimore Sun of the 19th says,

Yesterday Mr. James Weaver, of this city, left Old Point for Great Bethel, in search of the body of Major Winthrop. If found, it will be brought up on the Adelaide this morning and forwarded to Massachusetts.

The definite number of the killed and wounded at Great Bethel has not yet been ascertained.

Three of the returning soldiers called at the office of the Marshal of Police to ask assistance to get to New York. They report that General Butler was to have left on Monday night for Great Bethel with 8,000 troops, to meet the Confederates, who were thought to have been reinforced and returned to that defence.

They stated that the Harriet Lane returned to Newport News point on Monday afternoon, from a reconnoisance and an engagement. One of her wheel-houses was destroyed, and she had three shots through her hull. She was accompanied by a small side-wheel steamer, which also had a shot through her hull. Where the engagement took place did not transpire.

COL. HILL'S DETAILED REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BETHEL CHURCH.

Hon. J. W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina:

Sir: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from the Colonel commanding, I marched on the 6th inst., with my Regiment and four pieces of Maj. Randolph's battery from Yorktown, on the Hampton Road, to Bethel Church, 9 miles from Hampton.

We reached there, after dark, on a wet night and slept without tents. Early on the morning of the 7th, I made a reconnoissance of the ground preparatory to fortifying. I found a branch of Back River in our front and encircling our right flank. On our left, was a dense and almost impassable wood, except about 150 yards of old field. The breadth of the road, a thick wood, and a narrow cultivated field covered our rear. The nature of the ground determined me to make an enclosed work, and I had the invaluable aid of Lieut Col. Lee, of my regiment, in its plan and construction. Our position had the inherent defect of being *commanded* by an *immense* field immediately in front of it, upon which the masses of the enemy might be readily deployed. Presuming an attempt would be made to carry the bridge across the stream, a battery was made for its especial protection, and Maj. Randolph placed his guns so as to sweep all the approaches to it. The occupation of two commanding eminences beyond the creek and on our right, would have greatly strengthened our position, but our force was too weak to admit of the occupation of more than one of them. A battery was laid out on it for one of Randolph's Howitzers. We had only 25 spades, 6 axes, and 3 picks, but these were busily plied all day and night of the 7th, and all day on the 8th. On the afternoon of the 8th, I learned that a marauding party of the enemy was in a few miles of us. I called for a party of 34 men to drive them back. Lieut. Roberts, of F company of my regiment promptly responded, and in five minutes his command was en route. I detached Maj. Randolph with one howitzer to join him, and Lieut. Col. Lee, 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, requested and was granted permission to take command of the whole. After a march of five miles, they came across the marauders busy over the spoils of a plundered house. A shell soon put the plunderers to flight and they were chased over New Market Bridge, where our little force was halted in consequence of the presence of a considerable body stationed on the other side. Lieut. Col. Lee brought in one prisoner. How many of the enemy were killed and wounded is not known. None of our command was hurt. Soon after Lieut. Col. Lee left, a citizen came dashing in with the information that 75 marauders were on the Back River road. I called for Capt. McDowell's Company E of the 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, and in three minutes it was in hot pursuit. Lieut. West of the Howitzer Battalion with one piece was detached to join them, and Maj. Lane, of my regiment, volunteered to assume command of the whole. After a weary march, they encountered, dispersed and chased the wretches over New Market bridge—this being the second race on the same day over the New Market course, in both of which the Yankees reached the goal first. Major Lane brought in one prisoner. Reliable citizens reported that two cart loads and one buggy load of wounded were brought into Hampton. We had not a single man killed or wounded. Col. Magruder came up that evening and assumed command.

On Sunday the ninth, a fresh supply of tools enabled us to put more men to work, and when not engaged in religious duties the men worked vigorously on the entrenchments. We were aroused at 3 o'clock on Monday morning, for a general advance upon the enemy, and marched 3½ miles, when we learned that the foe in large force was within a few hundred yards of us. We fell back hastily upon our entrenchments and awaited the arrival of our invaders. Lieut. Col. Stewart of the 3d Va. Regiment, having joined us with some 180 men, was stationed on the hill on the extreme right beyond the creek, and company G of my Regiment was also thrown over the stream to protect the Howitzer under Capt. Brown. Capt. Bridgers of company A, 1st N. C. regiment, took post in the dense wood beyond and to the left of the bridge. Maj. Montague, with three companies of his battalion, was ordered up from the rear and took post on our right, beginning at the Church and extending along the entire front on that side. This fine body of men, and the gallant command of Lieut. Col. Stewart, worked with great rapidity, and in an hour had constructed temporary shelters against the enemy's fire. Just at 9 o'clock, A. M., the heavy columns of the enemy were seen approaching rapidly and in good order, but when Randolph opened upon them at 9½ their organization was completely broken up. The enemy promptly replied with his Artillery, firing briskly and wildly, and made an attempt at deployment on our right of the road, under cover of some houses and a paling. They were, however, promptly driven back by our Artillery, a Virginia company (the Life Guard) and companies B, C, and G of my Regiment. *The enemy made no deployment within musketry range during the day except under cover of woods, fences or paling.* Under cover of the trees, he moved a strong column to an old ford some ¾ of a mile below, where I had placed a picket of some 40 men. Col. Magruder sent Capt. Worth's company of Montague's command, with one Howitzer under Sergeant Crane, to drive back this column, which was done by a single shot from the Howitzer. Before this, a priming wire had been broken in the vent of the Howitzer commanded by Capt. Brown and rendered it useless. A force estimated at 1500 was now attempting to outflank us and get in the rear of Lieut. Col. Stewart's small command. He was accordingly directed to fall back and the whole of our advanced troops were withdrawn. At this critical moment, I directed Lieut. Col. Lee to call Capt. Bridgers out of the swamp and order him to occupy the nearest advanced work, and I ordered Capt. Ross, Company C, 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, to the support of Lieut. Col. Stewart. These two Captains with their companies, crossed over to Randolph's battery under a most heavy fire, in the most gallant manner. As Lieut. Col. Stewart had withdrawn, Capt. Ross was detained at the Church near Randolph's Battery. Capt. Bridgers, however, crossed over and drove the Zouaves out of the advanced Howitzer Battery and re-occupied it. It is impossible to overestimate this service. It decided the action in our favor. In obedience to orders from Col. Magruder, Lieut. Col. Stewart rushed back, and spite of the presence of a foe ten times his superior in numbers, resumed in the most heroic manner possession of his entrenchments. A fresh Howitzer was carried across and placed in the Battery, and Capt. Avery, of Company G, was directed to defend it at all hazards.

We were now as secure as at the beginning of the fight, and as yet had no man killed. The enemy finding himself foiled on our right flank next made his final demonstration on our left. A strong column supposed to consist of volunteers from different regiments and under command of Capt. Winthrop, Aid-de-camp to General Butler, crossed over the creek and appeared at the angle on our left. Those in advance had put on our distinctive badge of a white band around the cap and they cried out repeatedly "don't fire." This ruse was practised to enable the whole column to get over the creek and form in good order. They now began to cheer most lustily, thinking that our work was open at the gorge and that they could get in by a sudden rush. Companies B and C, however, soon dispelled the illusion by a cool, deliberate and well directed fire. Col. Magruder sent over portions of G, C and H companies of my regiment to our support. And now began as cool firing on our side as was ever witnessed. The three field officers of the regiment were present, and but few shots were fired without their permission, the men repeatedly saying "may I fire, I think I can bring him." They were all in high glee and seemed to enjoy it as much as boys do rabbit shooting. Capt. Winthrop, while most gallantly urging on his men was shot through the heart, when all rushed back with the utmost precipitation. So far as my observation extended, he was the only one of the enemy who exhibited even an approximation to courage during the whole day. The fight at the angle lasted but twenty minutes; it completely discouraged the enemy and he made no further effort at assault. The house in front, which had served as a hiding place for the enemy, was now fired by a shell from a Howitzer, and the out houses and palings were soon in a blaze. As all shelter was now taken from him, the enemy called in his troops and started back for Hampton. As he had left sharp shooters behind him in the woods on our left the dragoons could not advance until Capt. Hoke of Company K, 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers had thoroughly explored them. When he gave the assurance of the wood being clear, Capt. Douthatt, with some 100 Dragoons pursued. The enemy in his haste, threw away hundreds of canteens, haversacks, overcoats, &c.; even the dead were thrown out of the wagons. The pursuit soon became a chase and for the third time the enemy won the race over the New Market course. The bridge was torn up behind him and our dragoons returned to camp.

There were not quite 800 of my regiment engaged in the fight and not one-half of these drew a trigger during the fight. All remained manfully at the post assigned and not a man in the regiment behaved badly. The companies not engaged were as much exposed and rendered equal service with those participating in the fight. They deserve equally the thanks of the country. In fact it is the most trying ordeal to which soldiers can be subjected to receive a fire which their orders forbid them to return. Had a single company left its post, our works would have been exposed; and the constancy and discipline of the unengaged companies cannot be too highly commended.

A detachment of fifteen cadets from the N. C. Military Institute defended the Howitzer under Lt. Hudnal, and acted with great coolness and determination.

I cannot speak in too high terms of my two field officers Lieut Col Lee and Maj Lane. Their services have been of the highest importance since taking the field to the present moment. My thanks are due in an especial manner to Lieut J M Poteat, Adj't, and Lt J W Ratchford, aid, both of them Cadets of the N C Military Institute at Charlotte. The latter received a contusion in the forehead from a grape-shot, which nearly cost him his life.

Capt Bridgers, Co A; Lieut Owens, commanding Co B; Capt Rose, Co C; Capt Ashe, Co D; Capt McDowell, Co E; Capt Starr, Co F; Capt Avery, Co G; Capt Huske, Co H; Lieut Whitaker, comd'g Co I; and Capt Hoke, Co K, displayed great coolness judgment and efficiency. Lieut Gregory is highly spoken of by Maj Lane for soldierly bearing on the 8th. Lieuts Cook and McKethan, Co H, crossed over under a heavy fire to the assistance of the troops attacked on the left; so also did Lieut Cohen, Co C. Lieut Hoke has shown great zeal, energy and judgment as an engineer officer on various occasions.

Corporal Geo G Williams, Co A; Henry L Wyatt, Thos Fallan, John Thorpe, privates Co A, volunteered to burn the house which concealed the enemy. They behaved with great gallantry. Wyatt was killed and the other three were recalled.

Sergeant Thos J Stewart, Co A, and private Wm McDonell, Co A, reconnoitered the position of the enemy and went far in advance of our troops. Private I W Potts, of Co B, is especially mentioned by his Co commander. So are C L Wyatt, Co C; W H McDade, Co D; Serg't J M Young, Corp'l John Dingler, privates G H A Adams, R V Gudger, G W Worley, Jno C Wright, T Y Little, J F Jenkins, Co E; R W Stedman, M E Dye, H E Benton, J B Smith, Co F; G W Buhman, James C McRae, Co H.

CASUALTIES.—Private Henry L Wyatt, Co A, mortally wounded; Lieut J W Ratchford, contusion; privates Council Rogers and Ch's Williams, Co B, wounded severely; S Patterson, Co D, slightly wounded; Wm White, Co K, wounded; Peter Poteet, Co G, slightly wounded.

I cannot close this too elaborate report without speaking in the highest terms of admiration of the Howitzer Battalion and its most accomplished commander, Major Randolph. He has no superior as an artillerist in any country, and his men displayed the utmost skill and coolness. The left Howitzer under Lieut Hudnal being nearest my works came under my special notice. The names of those at it are as follows: Lieut Hudnal, commanding, wounded; sergeant S P Hughes; S H Pendleton, R B Pleasants, W M Caldwell, G W Hobson, W M Carthy, H C Shook, wounded, L W Timberlake, Geo P Hughes, John Werth, D B Clark.

Permit me, in conclusion, to pay a well deserved compliment to the First Regiment N. C. Volunteers. Their patience under trial, perseverence under toil, and courage under fire, have seldom been surpassed by veteran troops. After working night and day, sometimes without tents and cooking utensils, a murmur has never escaped them to my knowledge. They have done a large portion of the work on the entrenchments at Yorktown, as well as those at Bethel. Had all the Regiments in the field worked with the same spirit, there would not be an assailable point in Virginia. After the battle they shook hands affectionately with the spades, calling them clever fellows and good friends. The men are influenced by high moral and religious sentiments; and their conduct has furnished another example of the great truth, that he who fears God will ever do his duty to his country.

The Confederates had in all about 1200 men in the action. The enemy had the regiments of Col Duryea, (Zouayes,) Col Carr, Col Allen, Col Benedick and Col Wardrop (Massachusetts) from Old Point Comfort, and five companies of Phelps' Regiment from Newport News. We had never more than 300 actively engaged at any time. The Confederate loss was 11 wounded; of these one mortally. The enemy must have lost some 300. I could not without great disparagement of their courage place their loss at a lower figure. It is inconceivable that 5000 men should make so precipitate a retreat without having sustained at least this much of a reverse.

Let us devoutly thank the living God for his wonderful interposition in our favor, and evince our gratitude by the exemplariness of our lives.

D. H. HILL, Col. 1st Reg't N. C. Vol's.

The Work for the Northern Congress.—The Northern press is now turning its attention to the work of the extra session of Congress. The following is the plan of one of them:

The first thing Congress must do is to pass an indemnity bill in favor of the President, to protect him against the legal consequences of those unconstitutional acts which necessity has compelled him to adopt for the preservation of the Government. In the next place Congress ought to provide for the expenses of the war. To do this effectually instead of borrowing from merchants, it ought to establish a National Bank, with a capital of one hundred and fifty millions, whence the Government would be enabled to obtain a loan of fifty millions immediately upon the security of the deposits and the incoming revenue. The next thing to be attended to is the increase of the Navy and the efficiency of the War Department. Lastly, a general bankrupt law must be passed to relieve merchants from their liabilities, and to enable them to commence a new career under brighter auspices.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes that the tariff will be reduced on some articles, and the free list suspended; tea and coffee taxed to the amount of ten or twelve millions, and the duty on sugar increased. Direct taxes will not be resorted to now, but will be as required. Nobody estimates the expenses of the war at less than three hundred millions a year. Nothing will probably be proposed in Congress with a view to peace, and President Davis has said in his letter to the Maryland committee, that though desirous of peace, he cannot renew an offer of negotiation. The revenue at New York for a whole week amounted to only $100,000.

Superior Courts.—The following order has been fixed by the Judges for the Fall terms of Superior Courts. Judges Osborne and Heath change at pleasure:

Edenton or	1st	Circuit,	Judge	Dick.
Newbern or	2d	"	"	Heath.
Raleigh or	3d	"	"	Osborne.
Hillsboro' or	4th	"	"	Bailey.
Wilmington	5th	"	"	Howard.
Salisbury or	6th	"	"	Saunders.
Asheville or	7th	"	"	French.

Raleigh Standard.

DIED,

At Little Rockfish, Cumberland county, on the 16th inst., MILLARD FILLMORE McPHAIL, aged 9 years and 4 months.

FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.—A Box, under the charge of Rev. J. C. Huske and Jas. N. Smith, will be kept at the Store of Mr. S., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for those needing assistance in either the Independent or LaFayette Companies. The subscriptions will be forwarded weekly if possible.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 24.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

We have no material changes to notice since last report.

Bacon, Lard and Butter being very scarce, would command high prices.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

$20 REWARD.

DESERTED from Co. A, 5th Inf. North Carolina State Troops, on the 19th inst., ELIAS MOORE, born in Moore county and aged about thirty years. Said deserter has gray eyes, black hair, dark complexion, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high. His residence is at or near the Deep River in Moore county; has some relatives in Randolph county. It is expected that he is now hid near his home or with his relatives in Randolph.

The above reward will be promptly paid for his delivery in any county jail in the State where he may be recovered. Address

Capt. P. J. SINCLAIR,
Co. A, 5th Inf. N. C. S. T.
Halifax, N. C.

June 24, 1861. 33-3t

ICE! ICE!!

POSITIVELY NO ICE will be delivered without tickets, and NO tickets without CASH. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

Ice House open at 6 o'clock and close at 7½ every morning; and Saturday evenings at 5½ o'clock and close at 7.

D. ANDERSON.

TICKETS for sale at my Store.

June 21. 33-12w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having bills against Capt. Peter Mallett, Co. C, 3d Reg't S. T., will please present them to Dr. Black by Wednesday the 26th, authenticated.

PETER MALLETT, Capt.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

Officers of Regiments & Privates

Can be Uniformed at

O. S. BALDWIN'S,
Wilmington, N. C.

State Regulation Uniforms,

Made at O. S. BALDWIN'S,
38 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

Two Military Cutters employed,

—AND—

200 hands at work on Uniforms,

At BALDWIN'S,
[12t] Wilmington, N. C.

COLT'S PISTOLS.

1 PAIR for sale, in first rate order—$65.

O. S. BALDWIN,
[1t] Wilmington, N. C.

Expected next week,

A large assortment of

Military Goods, Colt's Pistols, Cartridges, &c.,

At O. S. BALDWIN'S,
38 Market street,
1aw2w Wilmington, N. C.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION has been in successful operation for twenty-one years, and for the last ten years under its present Principal.

The Course of Instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an Institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country.

The Faculty consists of FIVE Gentlemen and FOUR Ladies. The Institution is, and has been, THOROUGHLY SOUTHERN in its organization.

Greensborough is eminently healthy, and in the present excited state of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat.

The next session will commence August 1st, 1861.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal*,
Greensborough, N. C.

June 22. 33-3m-pd

THE THREE BLIND DAUGHTERS

OF MOSES HALL, of Sampson County, will visit the following places:

Clinton on Thursday, July 4th.

Owensville, on Thursday, August 1.

Concord Church, on Saturday and Sunday, 3d and 4th August.

Persons who desire to hear the reading of the Scriptures by the blind, and also to listen to their Vocal Music, can have the opportunity, by attending at the above places. No charge will be made for admission, yet any contribution will be thankfully received.

AMOS A. HALL.

Sampson Co., June 22. 33-4&T*6tpd

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

RT. REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., VISITOR.
REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., RECTOR.

THE THIRTY-NINTH TERM OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the sixth day of JULY.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the Rector.

June 18. 32-

The Firm of C. W. Andrews

& CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of April 1861.

C. W. ANDREWS.
I. B. DAVIS.

June 18. 32-4t

TAXES! TAXES!!

I WILL attend at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on MONDAY the 1st DAY of JULY next, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due, on subjects taxed without being listed, viz:—

Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Vendors of Playing Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready Made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers, and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the 87th Section of the Revenue Law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective Taxes:

"SEC. 87. Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed, as per schedule B., without having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

June 18. 32-tlstJ

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 87tlypd

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON.J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C. Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R. Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; R. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address

J. B. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers,
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore

June 6, 1860. 24-itf

COL. DANL. H. HILL.

This able and distinguished officer, the gallant and skillful commander of the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, which fought so bravely in the recent battle at Bethel Church, is destined to win enviable laurels in the present great struggle. If we are permitted to judge his future by the past, we certainly must accord to him great renown, for surely no man ever laid a stronger basis for a great and brilliant reputation. Graduating at West Point with honor when about the age of twenty-two, he entered the U. S. Army and remained in it until after the close of the Mexican War. He was in the army under General Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and greatly distinguished himself in some of the hard fought battles of that campaign. At the storming of Chepultepec he was the second man on the American side that mounted the ramparts. For his meritorious services in this war he was promoted to the rank of Major, which he afterwards resigned to accept the chair of Mathematics in Davidson College, N. C.

He discharged the duties of his new position with great zeal and fidelity. Notwithstanding the arduous labors that now devolved on him, he found time to write and have published a large work on Algebra, which was favorably received. This work excited some remark at the time, on account of the intense Southern spirit which breathes in some of its problems. In 1858, when the North Carolina Military Institute was established at Charlotte, Col. Hill was appointed to the first place in its Faculty, and devoted himself with his accustomed energy and ability to the instruction of young soldiers for the Old North State.

Upon the commencement of hostilities between Abraham Lincoln and the Confederate States, he was appointed by Governor Ellis to the command of the camp of Instruction at Raleigh. When the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers was organized, he was almost unanimously elected its Colonel.

Col. Hill has not devoted all his talents and genius to military science. He is the author of two Theological works, viz: "The Sermon on the Mount," and "The Crucifixion." These works were published two or three years ago, by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and were well received in the Christian literary world. Col. Hill is a truly Christian man, and if we mistake not, is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte.

In person, Col. Hill is about the medium height, and well proportioned. He has dark eyes and hair, which is becoming slightly tinged with grey. He is about forty-two years old, has a serious military bearing, and is a very rigid disciplinarian.—*Petersburg Express.*

ORGANIZED REGIMENTS.—We copy the following from yesterday's Standard. It will be well for our readers to preserve the paper, for it is likely that there will be frequent references to the regiments, where it will be satisfactory to know of what companies they are composed:—

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

The following companies comprise the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Regiments of North Carolina Volunteers:

Fifth Regiment.—Chatham Rifles, Capt. Ihrie; Monroe Light Infantry, Capt. McRae; Ellis Guards, Capt. Love; Beattie's Ford Riflemen, Capt. Houston; Mountain Boys, Capt. Corbet; Tar River Guards, Capt. Perry; Davie Sweepstakes, Capt. Kelly; Franklin Rifles, Capt. Green; Sandy Creek Rough and Ready, Capt. Jackson; Poplar Spring Grays, Capt. Spivey. Stationed at Garysburg.

Sixth Regiment.—Jackson Volunteers, Capt. Coleman; Madison Light Infantry, Capt. Peak; Black Mountain Boys, Capt. McElroy; Rutherford Riflemen, Capt. Lee; Rutherford Volunteers, Capt. Leaventhorpe; Haywood Rangers, Capt. Love; Jefferson Davis Macon County Guards, Capt. Angel; Henderson Guards, Capt. Shipp; King's Mountain Grays, Capt. Briggs; Buncombe Guards, Capt. Thrash. Stationed at Raleigh.

Seventh Regiment.—Washington Greys, Capt. Sparrow; Hyde Volunteers, Capt. Leith; Tar River Boys, Capt. Johnson; Hertford Light Infantry, Capt. Sharpe; Currituck Atlantic Rifles, Capt. Lindsey; Roanoke Guards, Capt. Lamb; Company B of Martin County, Capt. Clement; Washington County Volunteers, Capt. Gilliam; John Harvey Guards, Capt. Johnson; Independent Greys, Capt. Cohoon. Stationed at Hatteras and Ocracoke.

Eighth Regiment.—Bladen Guards, Capt. George Tait; Bladen Light Infantry, Capt. Robert Tait; Holmes Riflemen, Capt. Chestnut; Independent Blues, Capt. Williams; Robeson Rifle Guards, Capt. Norment; Columbus Guards, No. 1, Capt. Ellis; Onslow Greys, Capt. Redd; Moore's Creek Rifle Guard, Capt. Hawes; Columbus Guards, No. 3, Capt. George; Scotch Boys, Capt. Malloy. Stationed at Wilmington.

Ninth Regiment.—Orange Guards, Capt. Jones; Guilford Grays, Capt. Sloan; Goldsboro' Rifles, Capt. Craton; Goldsboro' Volunteers, Capt. Whitaker; Wilson Light Infantry, Capt. Barnes; Pitt Volunteers, Capt. Singeltary; Marlboro' Guards, Capt. Morrill; Dixie Rifles, Capt. Strong; North Carolina Guards, Capt. Whitfield; Tuckahoe Braves, Capt. Wooten. To this Regiment the Artillery Company, under command of Capt. Pender, will be attached.

**Tenth Regiment.*—German Volunteers, Captain Korneilson; Rifle Guards, Capt. Meares; Cabarrus Black Boys, Capt. Atwell; Cape Fear Riflemen, Capt. Hawkins; Sampson Rangers, Capt. Faison; Fair Bluff Volunteers, Capt. Smith; Columbus Guards, No 4, Capt. Stanly; Columbus Guards, No. 2, Capt. Toon; Confederate Greys, Capt. Denison; Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt. McRae. Stationed at Forts Caswell and Johnson.

Eleventh Regiment.—Town Fork Invincibles, Capt. Westmoreland; Mountain Boys, Capt. Pepper; Blue Ridge Riflemen, Capt. Graves; Davidson Guards, Capt Leach; Forsyth Guards, Capt. Wharton; Surry Marksmen, Capt. Gilmer; Mountain Tigers, Capt. Waugh; Yadkin Gray Eagles, Capt. Connolly; Forsyth Riflemen, Capt. Betts; Forsyth Southrons, Capt. Miller. Stationed at Danville.

Arms will be issued to the troops as soon as they are organized into a regiment and mustered into the service.

*We learn from an officer of the 10th Regiment, that the Holmes Riflemen, of Sampson county, has been attached to this regiment, in place of the Wilmington Light Infantry.—*Observer.*

Sixth Regiment of Volunteers.—The following officers were elected by the Sixth Regiment of Volunteers in this City on Monday last:

Colonel, Stephen Lee, of Buncombe;
Lieut. Col., R. G. A. Love, of Haywood;
Major, Capt. Briggs, of Gaston.
Raleigh Standard.

We learn that Adjutant General Hoke was a candidate for Colonel, and was beaten by Col. Lee, who is the father of Lieut. Col. Lee of Col. Hill's First Regiment.—OBSERVER.

Gen. Butler.—This blustering braggart made a speech in Washington not long since, in which he said his face was turned toward the South, and he never took a step backwards. We are very reliably informed that he made some alarming strides in the direction of Old Point after the battle at Bethel Church.—*Petersburg Express.*

Randolph.—On Saturday evening, a fine company of volunteers from Randolph county reached Greensborough on their way to the seat of war. They remained with us during Sunday, and on yesterday morning took the train for Raleigh. The company numbers ninety. The following are the officers:

Captain—Shubal G. Worth.
Lieutenants—Robert K. Hanner, William McCaulley, E. H. Winningham.
Sergeants—R. W. Winbourne, T. J. Wood, A. S. Kennett, G. V. Lamb.
Corporals—Alpheus L. Lamb, John Jolley, J. W. Heath, F. W. Robbins.

There are, we understand, three other companies who will soon be ready for marching orders. Randolph will not be behind any of her sister counties in furnishing the right sort of material in the present crisis. It was on the soil of Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham and Alamance that the ball of the Revolution was first put in motion.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

YORKTOWN, VA., June 14, 1861.

When information was received at camp that a marauding party of the enemy were pillaging the house of Mr. Whiting, three and a half miles from Hampton, Col. D. H. Hill, of the North Carolina Regiment, asked for a detachment of 30 infantry to volunteer their services as a support for our howitzer under Major Randolph, and immediately 34 men of Company F, of the North Carolina Regiment, stepped forward, and reported themselves ready for the duty. The Howitzer was under the direction of Major Randolph, the infantry of Lieut. F. N. Roberts, of Company F, and the whole force was commanded by Lieut. Col. C. C. Lee, of the North Carolina Regiment.

This party came up with the enemy a short distance below Mr. Whiting's, and as soon as the Federal hirelings perceived their approach, they fled like startled fawns. So precipitate was their flight that they left behind haversacks and booty, and seemed to be intent on saving their lives only.

Col. Lee's command took one prisoner, and this was the first capture made in the skirmishes preliminary to and provocative of the battle of Bethel Church.

NEW YORK.—The New York Day Book says: All New York is failing. The suspensions and failures for the past few days have been fearful, and the war promises to bankrupt every merchant in New York. The retail business is as bad off as the wholesale. Trade is killed.

Another Foot-race on Hand.—The Eleventh Indiana Regiment is said to be ordered to Cumberland, Maryland. This Regiment is from the same section as the famous Indiana Regiment of Buena Vista memory. Some tall fun is anticipated for the second time, in the way of pedestrian exercises, when this Regiment is brought into action. If they should prove to be as fleet of foot as their predecessors on the plains of Mexico, there is no use of starting any company after them, unless they send Indians.

The State Laws.—Sundry enquiries have been made of us about the printed laws passed by the Legislature at its regular and extra sessions. Some anxiety is felt to see them. We know nothing about them, but presume they are not yet printed.—*Raleigh Standard.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FLORAL COLLEGE, Robeson county, June 12.

Messrs. Editors: At a time when scarcely anything is heard but wars and rumors of wars, accounts of military movements and preparations to repel an invading foe, I have thought that an account of the Commencement exercises of Floral College, just closed, which it was my fortune to witness, would not be unwelcome to yourselves and your numerous readers.

Yet, at this peaceful retreat of learning, the visiters were constantly reminded of the military preparations going on everywhere in the South. The "Highland Boys," Capt. Love, are encamped for the present in the immediate vicinity of the College, and on each day of the examination paraded in the grove near by, made vocal with martial music, never before heard so near that quiet retreat of learning. And I will say, that although Capt. Love's Company has been organized but a short time, they are remarkably well drilled. The officers have been greatly assisted by the efficient aid rendered by Hector McEachern, a native of Robeson county, who is a cadet in Col. Hill's military school in Charlotte, and has been with the Highland Boys all the while since their organization into a company, giving them instruction. This Company, which is the third that entered the service of the State as volunteers from Robeson county, numbers over eighty of as fine looking young men as are to be found in this State or elsewhere, collected in any one company,—nearly all highly educated and refined, of good character and deportment. My word for it, an army of such men, properly officered and commanded, *cannot* be conquered.

The Literary exercises of this institution were highly creditable to the Students and Teachers, and furnished new evidences of the untiring assiduity of Prof. Johnson, the Principal, and the efficiency of his Assistant Teachers in the several departments. After the presentation of diplomas to the graduates, in College Hall on Tuesday evening, a procession was formed, and the Faculty, Students, Trustees, and the unusually large crowd of Visiters, escorted by the "Highland Boys," repaired to the Church to hear the Address of Col NEILL A. MCLEAN of Lumberton, the orator of the day, who there entertained them for more than an hour with an oration replete with patriotic and classic allusions, delivered in his usual good style. The subject of his address was, "The duties and destinies of the Ladies of the South in the present crisis." His subject led him into the contemplation of the present condition of the country. He inculcated the importance to them of the success of our cause, and recommended them to imitate the conduct of their mothers in the Revolution, situated in similar circumstances, referring to many incidents and illustrations. But I will not attempt to give a report of his speech, for in attempting it I cannot do him justice. It is sufficient to say, that every one present joined in praise of his effort. It was an *eloquent* oration, and fully appreciated by his audience.

Notwithstanding the gloomy appearance of affairs, I was pleased to see a determination on the part of the patrons of this Institution to relax no energy for its continued prosperity. The exercises of this School will be resumed after the usual vacation of one month.

A VISITER.

PRAYERS.

O, most powerful and glorious Lord God, the Lord of Hosts, that rulest and commandest all things; Thou sittest on the throne judging right, and therefore we make our address to Thy Divine Majesty in this our necessity, that Thou wouldst take the cause into Thine own hand, and judge between those who are engaged in the miserable strife which now distracts our land. Stir up Thy strength, O Lord, and come and help us; for Thou givest not always the battle to the strong, but canst save by many or by few. O, let not our sins now cry against us for vengeance; but hear us, Thy poor servants, begging mercy, and imploring Thy help, and that Thou wouldest be a defence unto us against the face of every one who would do us wrong. Make it appear that Thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen.

O, Almighty God, the Supreme Governor of all things, whose power no creature is able to resist, to whom it belongeth justly to punish sinners, and to be merciful to those who truly repent, save us now, we humbly beseech Thee; and assuage the tumults by which this people are rent and torn; that we, being armed with thy defence, may be preserved evermore from all peril, to glorify Thee, who art the only Giver of all victory, through the merit of Thy Son, Jesus Christ Our Lord! Amen.

A Prayer for those who have gone forth in defence of their State and Country:

O most gracious Lord God, our Heavenly Father, we commend to thy care and protection thy servants, who, in behalf of their families and their country, have gone forth to meet the dangers of war. Direct and lead them in safety; bless them in their efforts to protect and defend this land; preserve them from the violence of the sword and from sickness; from injurious accidents; from treachery and surprise; from carelessness of duty; from confusion and fear; from mutiny and disorder; from evil living, and from forgetfulness of Thee. Enable them to return in safety and honor, that we, being defended from all who would do us hurt, may rejoice in Thy mercies, and Thy Church give Thee thanks in peace and truth, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

The Masses in Ohio Opposed to the War.—An Ohio correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

There is an undercurrent of feeling among the masses opposed to the further prosecution of this war. Although most of the presses and leaders have been carried away by the *furor* of the hour still you will find that the masses of the people have not gone with them; and there is a great reaction going on daily.

Playful Passages for War Times.—P. Green wants to know why soldiers don't sleep in their knapsacks? Also, whether having your pockets rifled will make the contents go any further? [If it will, he wants to try it during these hard times.] Also, if clothing can't be fitted to the soldiers so that they won't be tight in it?

University of North Carolina.

THE next Collegiate year will begin FRIDAY, 19th July 1861.

Two large and well arranged edifices, containing Lecture Rooms, Society Halls and forty Dormitories, have just been completed and are ready for occupancy. The Libraries and Cabinets are receiving constant additions; the corps of Instructers is full and efficient, and in all the departments of the Institution the means and opportunities for improvement are greater than at any former period. Catalogues and circulars, giving fuller information, transmitted on request.

The healthfulness of Chapel Hill is proverbial.

DAVID L. SWAIN, President.

June 14, 1861. 81*3t

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.

THE next Session will commence July 14. Rates of tuition $12 50, $18 and $25 per session.

A. R. BLACK.

June 15, 1861. 81-4t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861. 7*tf

HEAVY ARTILLERYMEN WANTED.

100 MEN, hale and hearty, are wanted to compose a HEAVY ARTILLERY COMPANY for the use of the Southern Confederacy, to be ready when their services are required by the Governor of the State.

Volunteers who wish to serve the State, will meet at Rome, on the east side of the Clarendon Bridge, on Saturday the 22d inst.

☞ A bounty of $15 is paid to each volunteer, and the monthly pay of Officers and privates will be equal.

T. J. BULLA, Capt.
Lock's Creek Militia.

June 11. 30-4t

WANTED

TO HIRE, a person qualified to take charge of 55 power Looms. Also a person to take charge of Spinning Frames, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given. None need apply except sober and industrious persons. Address

J. M. McDONALD & SON,
Concord, N. C.

June 14. 81-3tpd

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 61*tf

W. H. ALLEN, Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

WORTH & DANIEL, WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET, *WILMINGTON, N. C.*

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C.
N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

JOS. UTLEY, Grocer and Commission Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT may be found in his Office, after the 12th of June, for a few weeks, and would request all who desire his services, to call soon, as he does not wish to remain in Fayetteville all the summer.

June 8. 29-tf

HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.

McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO., Commission Merchants AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

G. W. BULLARD, Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to call on or address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., as he is determined to buy and pay the highest prices for them that the state of the market will permit.

A. S. C. POWELL.

Clinton, Sampson Co., March 28. 9-3mpd

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;

French, High Post, Cottage and Common

BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

THE WELL KNOWN Wilmington Ice House,

Front & Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN E. LIPPITT, PROPRIETOR.

I AM now supplied with a full stock of best quality FRESH POND ICE, free from SNOW and DIRT, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

ORDERS will receive prompt personal attention.

ICE well packed and forwarded with dispatch.

ICE will be delivered at Fayetteville or any point on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. Road, Wilmington and Weldon R. Road, for $1 50 per barrel.

ICE in bulk, hogsheads, casks and boxes, furnished at lowest rates.

TERMS CASH, which will be strictly adhered to.

Address orders to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

April 1, 1861. 9-4m

A GEM!

The New Style, Small, COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS, AT Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments. Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

FOR CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

EXECUTION, TRIAL, and APPEARANCE DOCKETS, ruled and printed from the most approved forms in use. Also, further supplies of other BLANK BOOKS, in great variety.

May 31. E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Southern Harmony, School Books, &c., further supplies just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.

Late News from Seat of War!

THE subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him to call at his Store as early as convenient, and close all accounts by note or cash. He hopes none will refuse to do this, as he may be absent from home some time, and is very desirous to close up all open accounts. He trusts that those whose accounts are of long standing, will exert themselves *a little* during his absence to pay.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Yorktown, Va., June 5, 1861. 29-2m

P. S. W. B. Shemwell or E. L. Pemberton, either is authorized to receipt and settle accounts for me.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ANY person desirous of serving the State or Confederate Government, during the war, can have an opportunity of doing so by applying to the subscriber, who is now forming a Company.

None but sound able bodied men who are willing and expect to fight when required, need apply. Single men preferred.

PETER MALLETT,
Rail Road Office, up Stairs.

Fayetteville, May 8. 20-

TO ARMS! TO ARMS! TO ARMS

WANTED immediately, 30 MEN, as Volunteers for the 5th Regiment of Infantry, for the State of North Carolina. Part of this Regiment is now on duty, ready to receive equipments and march to the relief of their brethren in Virginia. The State needs, in this hour of trial and danger, the services of her brave men. Let her call be answered promptly, and let her gallant sons come forward to protect and defend her honor.

Each recruit will be entitled to $11 00 per month and rations from the time of enlistment, and will receive a bounty of $15 00 when mustered into service.

Call immediately at my Office in Dr. B. W. Robinson's building, on Green Street, and enrol your names.

FRENCH STRANGE,
Lieut. 5th Reg. of Infantry.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-tf

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 8th inst., Two NEGROES, who call themselves CURTIS and JIM. Curtis says he belongs to Wm. Cole of Johnston Co., N. C., and that he is hired to Wm. Lane of South Carolina, and has been working on the Rail Road in that State. Jim says he belongs to Ephraim Kemp of Bladen County, and that he has been out for the last four months.

The owners are notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

P. F. ALDERMAN, Jailor.

Fayetteville, June 10. 29-tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

June Term, 1861.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, I will sell for Cash, at the Court House Door, in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on the first Monday in August next, a Negro SLAVE, who says his name is Henderson Sears. Said Slave was committed to the Jail of this County as a Runaway, on the first day of May 1860, and is sold by order of Court pursuant to act of Assembly

Said Slave is about 21 years old, 5 feet eleven inches high, weighs about 160 lbs., is black, and is a very likely fellow.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.
By P. F. ALDERMAN, D. S.

June 5. 28-ts

JAS. C. McRAE, Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building, Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

WM. McL. McKAY, Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

ABBOTT'S Histories, 28 vols.; Abbott's Napoleon;
Irving's complete Works, 21 vols;
" Life of Washington, 5 vols;
Prescott's Philip the 2d;
" Charles the 5th;
" Ferdinand and Isabella;
" Conquest of Mexico;
" " of Peru;
Bancroft's U. States, 8 vols;
Lossing's Field Book of the American Revolution;
Tytler's Universal History;
Hallam's Middle Ages;
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England;
Rollin's Ancient History;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Josephus' works;
Robertson's works;
Webster's Works;
Clay's " by Colton;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate;
Burke's works;
Dr Johnson's ditto;
Boswell's Life of Dr Johnson;
Addison's Works; Addison's Spectator;
Macaulay's Miscellanies; 1 and 6 vols;
Modern British Essayists;
Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors;
Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, by Sir Wm Hamilton;
Chambers's Miscellany, 10 vols;
Statesman's Manual;
The Federalist;
Political Text Book, by McCluskey;
Constitutions of the States;
Marshall's Life of Washington;
The Life of Wm. Pinckney; American Eloquence;
Biography of Distinguished Women; by Mrs S J Hale;
Encyclopœdia Americana;
Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
Lockhart's Life of Scott;
Curran and his Cotemporaries, by Chas Phillips;
Waverly Novels, complete in 6 vols;
" " " in 24 vols;
" " " in 27 vols;
Cooper's Sea Tales;
Dickens' Works;
Marryatt's Novels;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
Hannah More's works;
Dick's works;
Plutarch's Lives;
Dryden's Works;
Sterne's works;
The Doctor, by Southey;
Crabb's Synonymes;
Percy Anecdotes;
Chronicles of the Bastile, illustrated;
The Scottish Gael;
Gazetteer of the U. States;
Major Jack Downing's 30 years out of the Senate;
Livingstone's Travels in South Africa;
Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan;
Five Years in China, by Dr. Chas. Taylor;
The British Expedition to the Crimea, by W H Russell;
My Diary in India, by ditto;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition;
Cumming's Hunter's Life in Africa;
Nott & Gliddon's Indigenous Races of the Earth;
Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World, by R. Dale Owen;

Standard Poetical Works in various bindings, among which are:

Hemans, Scott, Pope, Byron, Burns, Moore, Hood, Halleck, Campbell, Crabbe, Coleridge, Cowper, Goldsmith, Milton, &c., &c.
Shakspeare's, Massinger & Ford's and Beaumont and Fletcher's Dramatic Works;
Mrs Cowden Clark's complete Concordance to Shakspeare;
The Dramatic Works of Jas Sheridan Knowles;
Smith's Rejected Addresses;
The Book of Scottish Ballads;
Ballads by W H Ainsworth;
Griswold's Poets and Poetry of England;
Female Poets of Great Britain;
Poets of the xixth century;
Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

March 22.

Godey's Lady's Book for May.
April 18. E. J. HALE & SONS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

1500 PIECES CALICO;
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.

With a large assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.

April 11, 1861. 12tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.
50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State.

Oct. 4, 1860. J. K. KYLE

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country, in all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE KINSTON SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.

Kinston N. C., June 24: 1860. 39-tf

Harper's Magazine for April.
March 21. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book for sale by E. J. HALE & SONS.

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46tf

Plows! Plows!!

Encourage Home Industry!

To all in want of Plows, please read this!

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, whom I have employed and have had over twelve months putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior IRON AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.

Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 7*3m

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.

Mary Cockman vs. George Cockman et. al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Michael Cockman and David Cockman, are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday of April 1861, and the 1st year of Independence of the Confederate States.

27*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1861.

On motion, ordered by the Court, that the following list of lands, proposed to be sold for the taxes due thereon by the Sheriff of said county, be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively.

No. Acres.	By whom Listed.	Locality.	Tax.
155	Alfred Leggett, adjoining	D Muslewhite	1 50
140	J E Campbell,	Buie's Creek	70
93	Neill McPhaul,	Raft Swamp	8 46
100	James A. McNeill,	" "	50
800	H & A McLean & J Blue,	Middle Swamp	3 00
250	Elias Wilkes,	Gum Swamp	4 88
1	—— Rogers,	Floral College	1 26
296	Duncan McNeill,	Shoe Heel	2 80
118	Hardy Gaddy,	South Line	2 96
450	John McLean,	Ash Pole	10 50
182½	Edward Wood,	S W	8 70

(From the Minutes.)

Issued June 5, A. D. 1861.

W. H. HARTMAN, C. C. C.

June 7. 29-*6w

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*